

The 117 Antiquaries Journal

VOL. XII

April, 1932

No. 2

Eastern Chapels in the Cathedral Church of Norwich

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[Read 5th November 1931]

THE Cathedral Church of Norwich is remarkable for several features which rarely or never occur elsewhere. Among these the form of the two surviving eastern chapels may be mentioned. They may be described as bulbous in shape, and were clearly a part of the original work of Herbert de Losinga, the bishop of Norwich who transferred his seat from Thetford to Norwich in 1094. His great church was begun in 1096, and was sufficiently forward for consecration on 24th September 1101. The northern chapel has been called the Jesus chapel since the end of the fifteenth century, but before it had been the chapel of the Martyrs and later the chapel of St. Stephen. The south chapel is St. Luke's, used since the reign of Elizabeth as a parish church in lieu of St. Mary's in the Marsh, which stood on the south side of the Close and was then pulled down.

It will be noticed on the plan (fig. 1) that there is no sign above ground of a middle eastern chapel comparable with the other two. We know, however, that Losinga built a chapel in which he placed an altar of the Saviour. This chapel was pulled down by Walter de Suffield (bishop 1245-57), and a much larger oblong Lady Chapel built. Our manuscript authority for these statements is the *Registrum Primum*, which was written in the early part of the fourteenth century, and which is one of the most treasured possessions of the cathedral. This, of course, is

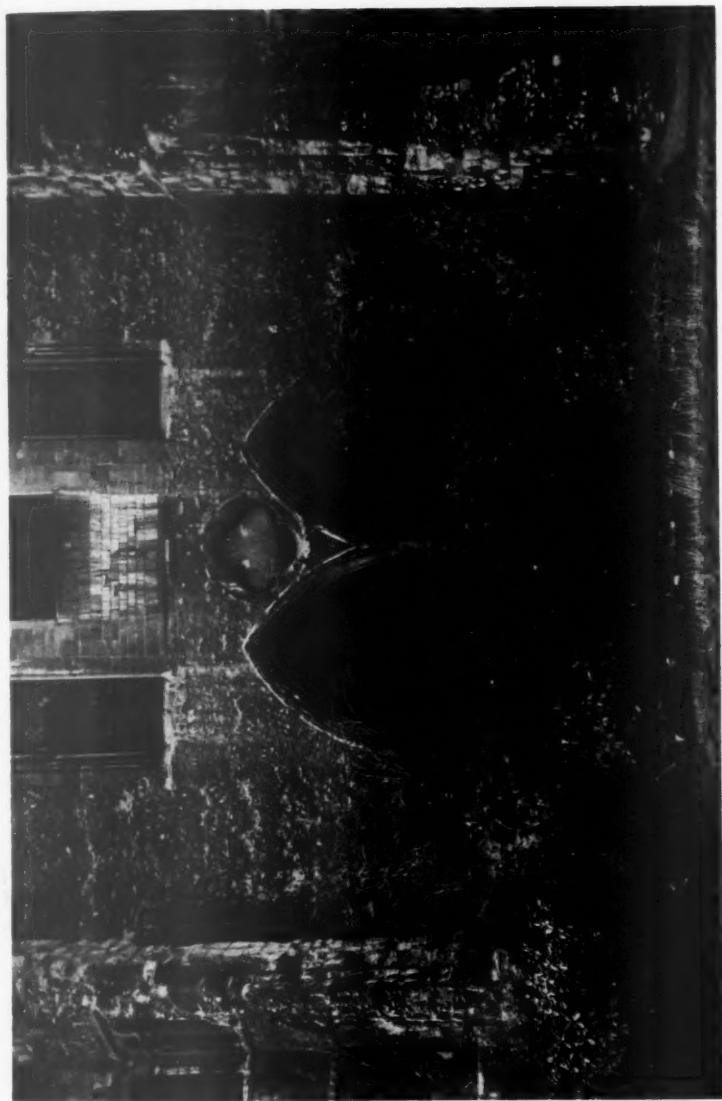
not contemporary evidence, but there is every indication that considerable parts of it were copied from older documents. The vital passage is as follows:

Incepit autem opus ecclesie sue in loco ubi nunc est capella beate Marie fere in medio loco ejusdem capelle et ibidem fecit qddam altare(m) in honore Sti Salvatoris et in opere suo primum lapidem apposuit.

Of the thirteenth-century chapel there are considerable remains above ground entirely obliterating what was there before. The west ends of the north and south walls remain. The former is of special interest because what looks like a northern buttress has a window jamb in it, indicating that Bishop Suffield had intended to build a square end to the presbytery aisle and do away with the semicircular ambulatory. The Norman chapel presumably had an upper story similar to those over the north and south chapels and approached by a wide semicircular arch. When the later chapel was built, four lancets were placed in the upper part of the west wall, of which two still remain. It is true that Corbridge's map of 1727 shows five lancets, but this must be by artist's licence, for there is certainly not room for more than four. During Dean Lloyd's time (1765-90) a broad pointed window replaced the two middle lancets, with glass painted by Mrs. Lloyd. This glass was placed in the south transept, probably in 1862, and a round-headed window of Norman character inserted. The window still remains, though the glass inserted in it gave place to the present glass some thirty years later. The line of Suffield's gable is still plainly visible above the window. Below the windows there are two fine arches, ornamented with the dog-tooth, which form the entrance to the thirteenth-century chapel. Curiously enough, the columns and half-columns supporting these arches are not the original ones, but date from the fifteenth century. In the time of Dean Gardiner (1573-89) the chapel was pulled down. It had probably become semi-ruinous, and was felt at that time to be of no great use. The removal of the chapel, of course, necessitated the blocking up of the entering arches and of the quatrefoil above them. In modern times stained glass has been put in this quatrefoil, and in the upper part of the arches (pl. xxii).

The extent of the Lady Chapel was revealed by excavations in 1871. According to the plan in Blomefield's *History of Norfolk*, made in 1743, the graves of Bishop Walter de Suffield and four other bishops were situated in the eastern half of the chapel.

In the autumn of 1930 and the early part of 1931 excavations



Norwich Cathedral: blocked arches leading into destroyed Lady Chapel



FIG. 1. View of excavations on site of eastern chapel, looking west



FIG. 2. View of excavations on site of eastern chapel, looking east

THE CATHEDRAL CHURCH OF NORWICH 119

took place in preparation for the building of a new chapel. They stopped short of the eastern part of Suffield's building, and no undisturbed graves were found. The important question which had to be faced when the digging began was the form of the Norman chapel. A large plan, belonging to the cathedral,

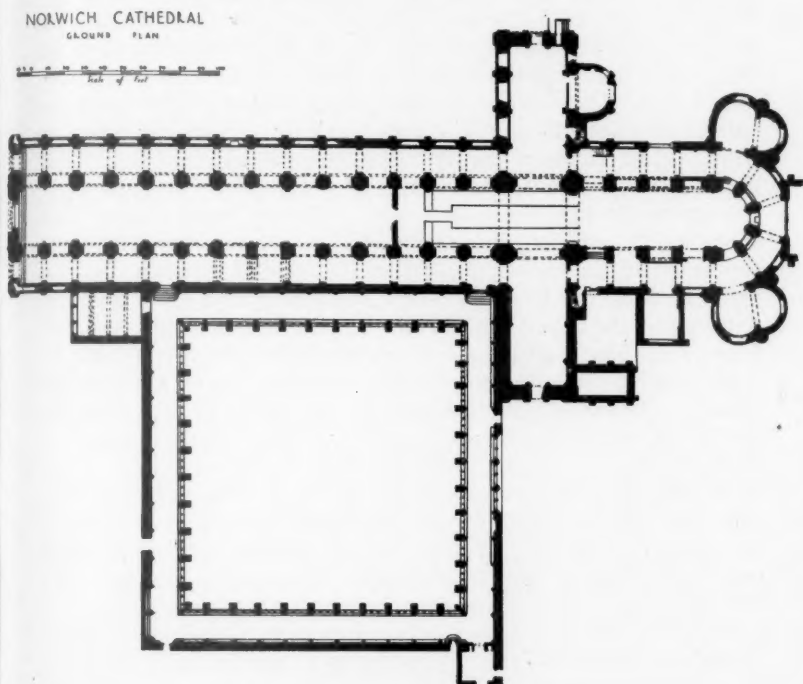


FIG. 1. Plan of Norwich Cathedral

which was possibly made for Professor Willis's lecture in 1847, showed a trefoil shape corresponding to some extent with the north and south chapels. This must have been conjectural. Harrod's *Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, published in 1857, has an apsidal chapel without the trefoil arrangement. A plan in the custody of the Dean of Norwich, made by J. Brown, surveyor of the cathedral, probably about the same time, also shows an apsidal chapel with a slight horseshoe bend. Another plan, dating from 1871, goes back to the trefoil shape, and is said to have been the direct result of excavations by B. W. Spaul.

In considering all these plans I was naturally bewildered as to

what the true form might be. No doubt the earlier excavators were not able to go deep down, and part of their drawing was evidently conjectural. Sir Charles Nicholson's plan, which is shown herewith (fig. 2), was made after very careful examination of all the details. Against the north wall of Suffield's building a few feet of plaster were found, which no doubt indicated the lining of a grave. The north wall of the Norman foundations had been entirely destroyed, but a shapeless lump was found on its site, which had evidently tumbled down from the later wall to the north of it. The interest is really concentrated on the southern half of the excavations. The dark black line shows the Norman work. The curve of the apse is unmistakable, and it will be noticed that the south wall leans southward, so that the chapel was probably horseshoe in shape. On the inner face of the south wall is a slight projection which may have suggested a trefoil shape to the earlier excavators. It seems, however, in fact to be nothing but a support for a column to take an arch at the entrance of the apse. It has an abutment of the ordinary Norman form, i.e. a shallow buttress of considerable breadth.

So far, the excavation, though different from expectation owing to the earlier plans, was fairly straightforward. A startling discovery, however, was made at a lower level shown in the plan on the north side of the south wall and on the west side. The west wall has a slight eastward bulge in its lower courses, but not sufficient to indicate that the upper courses were not part of a straight wall. Pl. xxiii, fig. 1 shows the arrangement looking west, and pl. xxiii, fig. 2 looking east. From these photographs and the plan it will be clear that there is the beginning of a small apse at a lower level than the Norman apse, showing a rougher technique in the walling. A careful examination of these walls, as compared with the Norman work near it and with the east side of the Norman foundations of the Jesus chapel, shows that the two works must be assigned to different dates. The upper courses of the older walls correspond with the Norman work, the dividing line between the two being irregular in both the west and south walls.

We are clearly faced with an important new fact in the architectural history of Norwich Cathedral. There must have been an earlier building on this part of the site when Herbert de Losinga laid his foundation stone in 1096. Would that the evidence justified a very definite statement as to what that earlier building was. Unfortunately it does not, and all one can do is to put forward the evidence with the *pros* and *cons* and leave judgement to individual opinion.

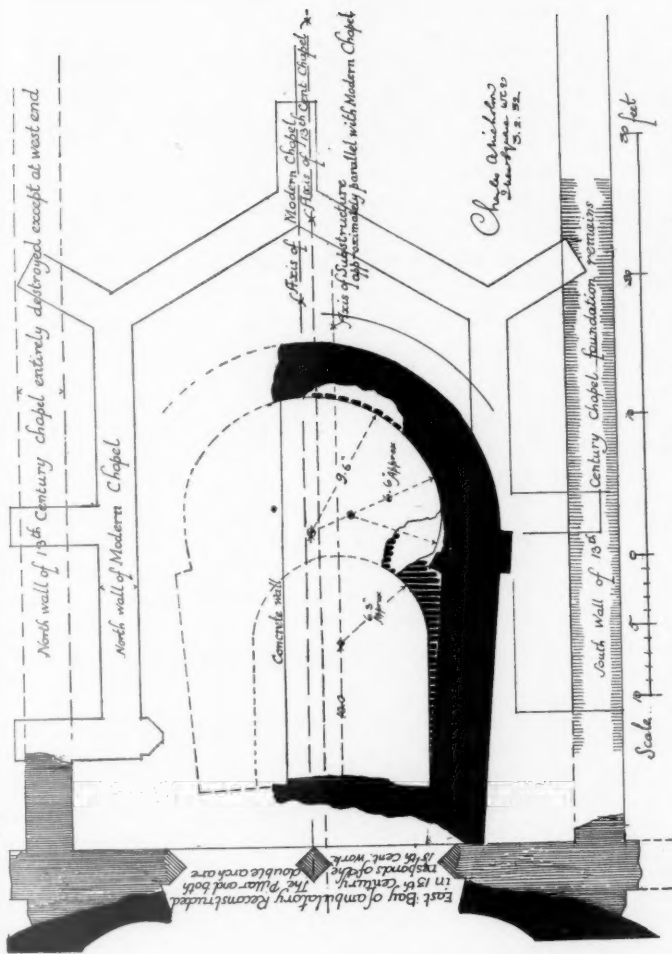


FIG. 2. Norwich Cathedral: plan of foundations and substructure of eastern chapel

The first question to face is, was there an earlier ecclesiastical building on the site? In the foundation charter, copied in the *Registrum Primum*, Losinga speaks as follows:

Igitur pro redemptione vite mee meorumque omnium peccatorum absolutione apud Norwycum in honore et in nomine sancte et individue Trinitatis ecclesiam primus edificavi quam caput et matrem ecclesiam omnium ecclesiarum de Norffolcia constitui et consecravi.

Nothing can be more definite as to the new cathedral church being the first building in honour of the Holy Trinity. In his records of the city of Norwich our late Fellow the Rev. W. Hudson calls attention to the statement of Domesday, which he translates as follows:

And 12 burgesses held a Ch. of Holy Trinity in the time of King Edw. (and) now the Bishop (hath it) of the gift of King William.

The late Mr. Walter Rye, who wrote with so much ability, but no little violence, on Norwich matters, thought that the Domesday record convicted the first bishop of lying. This is surely unlikely, and one looks round for another explanation. There is plenty of evidence to show that in the middle ages the church was called Holy Trinity and Christ Church almost indifferently. Mr. Henry Harrod, in his *Castles and Convents of Norfolk*, quotes from Kemble's *Codex Diplomaticus aevi Saxonici*, vol. iv, p. 283, circa 1050, as follows:

And ic an into Nordwich to Cristes kirke iiij. rechenen and to into sancte Marian.

Mr. Harrod goes on to quote from the so-called *Chronicle of Croyland*, by Ingulf in 1076, to say that among the monks in that abbey there were fourteen from Christ Church, Norwich. This chronicle is everywhere recognized now as a forgery, but it would look as if there was some tradition of a Christ Church monastery in Norwich. Was this Christ Church, existing some fifty years before the cathedral was founded, on the present site? In this connexion Mr. Hudson again quotes from Domesday:

And the men of the Bishop have 10 houses and in the Bishop's own court 14 *mansure* which King William gave to Aerfast for the principal seat of the Bishopric.

Mansura, Mr. Hudson thought, should be translated by some such word as 'domicile'. In any case we have the remarkable fact that William I gave to Aerfast, last bishop of Elmham, and first bishop of Thetford (1070-85), considerable property in Norwich for the principal seat of his bishopric, even though the

actual transfer did not take place till Losinga's time in 1094. All this does not prove that there was a church on the cathedral site, but it makes it not unlikely.

Apart from the documentary evidence, is there any architectural indication besides the recently discovered foundations of an earlier date than 1096? In this connexion it is important to observe the character of the west wall of the cloister. This cloister, in the normal position on the south side of the nave, is the largest monastic cloister in England, and the only one to have an upper story. The western range, as usual, abutted upon it. Most of this range has been pulled down, but its eastern wall, which forms the western wall of the cloister, still remains. In it there are several small circular windows splayed both internally and externally. The matter is dealt with in an article by the late Rev. John Gunn in *Norfolk Archaeology*, 1874. It would carry me too far away from my subject to go into all the evidence, but I am certainly inclined to agree with Mr. Gunn that the work is pre-Norman. Our President and I have made a thorough examination of both sides of the wall, and we are definitely of opinion that the circular windows are earlier than the Norman interlacing arcade above it. If this decision is correct, the question naturally arises as to what the wall was built for. Could it have been part of monastic buildings, claustral or other, of 'Christ church' before the time of Losinga? If, for instance, Aerfast began building here soon after the Conquest, the work might well take the form so associated in our minds with pre-Norman work. It is remarkable, however, that in the accounts we have of the foundation of the cathedral there is no mention whatever of previous buildings on the site, though the church of St. Michael in Tombland, and the church of St. Mary in the Marsh, south of the cathedral, are both referred to.

How does all this affect the early foundations at the east end of the cathedral? If a Saxon or very early Norman church, built at the same time as the west wall of the cloister, had been in existence, it would surely be much farther west, where the nave now is. One cannot suppose that a pre-Losingan church would be of anything like the size of the present one. It is difficult for this reason to suppose that Bishop Losinga found a Saxon chapel in being so far east, but if the small apse and the other wall of the period I have already referred to do not represent a Saxon chapel in being, what are they? The manner in which the Norman apse stands on the earlier work almost proves that the earlier building was already ruined. It is difficult to

convey this clearly to any one who is not on the spot, but it is almost certain that nothing was standing above ground when the Norman chapel was built. If, therefore, the early building was a ruin in 1096 when was it anything else? Let us remember the ecclesiastical history of this eastern part of England. The original cathedral church of East Anglia was, no doubt, built at Dunwich soon after the foundation of the diocese in 630. St. Peter's, Bradwell-on-Sea, was built by Cedd on the walls of the Roman city of Ythancester about 653, and most of it still remains. The ruined church of South Elmham in Suffolk probably dates from the late seventh century, and some foundations of the cathedral church of North Elmham may possibly be of the same date. These and certainly other small churches must have been built in the seventh century after the Angles and Saxons had been Christianized; 200 years later, in 870, nearly everything was destroyed by the Danes. It seems to me, therefore, that the most likely theory is that the early foundations we have discovered are those of a seventh-century chapel destroyed by the Danes in the ninth century and never rebuilt. Is there any serious objection to this theory? The only one I can think of is the great thickness of the east wall of the small apse (about 8 ft.). Saxon apses always had thin walls. It should be remembered, however, that, as the plan shows, there is rather a break about half-way through the wall, and it is not certain that the eastern part has the same masonry as the western. In any case the fact of having a thick footing low down does not necessarily mean that the wall of the apse above ground was thick. Also it is not really impossible that, in this one case, a Saxon apse should have a thick wall.

Is there any other theory which deserves serious consideration? One would dearly like to believe that a little Roman church had been found, but there is no similarity of these foundations with the only ecclesiastical building dating from the Roman occupation which has been discovered, namely, the little church at Silchester, in Hampshire, with its apse at the west end. In Roman secular buildings an apse might be found, especially in the baths, but the bath establishment was a large one, and surely other foundations of it would have been discovered if they had existed. Roman bricks, and at least one roof tile, were found in the walling, but only in those places where they might have been put in 1096. We know, of course, that there were Roman buildings in the neighbourhood, notably at Caistor St. Edmund, where excavations have recently taken place.

A crypt has been formed, so that the discoveries can always be studied on the spot.

The excavations have been made possible by the building of a new chapel, the lines of which are shown on the plan (fig. 2). The idea of such a chapel was conceived by the late Dr. H. C. Beeching, Dean of Norwich from 1911 to 1919. The chapel was to be a memorial, not only of those who fell in the Great War, but of the preservation of the cathedral itself from hostile attack. For various reasons the completion of the project was delayed, but the chapel is now well on the way to completion; the vaulting is about to be erected. In 1929 the Dean and Chapter consulted the Royal Fine Arts Commission appointed by H.M. the King, and the Central Council for the Care of Churches, recognized and partly appointed by the Church Assembly. The plan adopted was founded on their reports by the architect, Sir Charles Nicholson, Bart. In consultation with him there have been not only the Dean and Chapter, but a War Memorial Committee, of which the earl of Leicester, High Steward of the cathedral, is President, and a committee of experts consisting of Sir Charles Peers, C.B.E., our President, Sir Cecil Harcourt Smith, C.V.O., formerly Director of the Victoria and Albert Museum, and Mr. W. A. Forsyth, F.R.I.B.A., consulting architect to Salisbury Cathedral.

Three foundation stones were laid, on the east, north, and south sides of the central buttress, on 29th November 1930. According to the *Registrum Primum* Herbert de Losinga laid a stone at the east end of his central chapel and used the following words: *In nomine patris et filii et spiritus sancti. Amen. Ego Herbertus Episcopus apposui istum lapidem.* The present bishop of Norwich, sixty-fifth in descent from Losinga, in laying the foundation stone, used the identical words, substituting only *Bertrandus* for *Herbertus*. The second stone in 1096 was laid by a prominent nobleman, Hubert de Ry. The second stone this time was placed on the north side by the High Steward of the cathedral, the earl of Leicester. The south stone was laid in memory of Dr. Beeching by Canon Allen Bell, Vice-Dean, who has throughout been Secretary of the War Memorial Committee, and one of its strongest supporters.

Great care has been taken not to confuse the history. It will be perfectly possible to trace what has been done from the earliest days to the year 1930, so far as evidence long ago obliterated will allow. The design has throughout had two aims, harmony with the ancient building west of it, and a frankly modern treatment of some of the features. The windows har-

monize with the late fourteenth-century clerestory of the presbytery, but the arcade above, though not disharmonious, is a modern feature. The buttresses are massive, partly because they have great outward thrust to meet, and partly because anything small and thin would clearly be inappropriate in connexion with a great Norman church.

The chapel is a war memorial, and the roll of those who fell, from the diocese and county, will be placed in a prominent position. Beyond this, however, the building will be of the greatest service for the ordinary worship of the cathedral. It will hold over 100 people, and there is no chapel of like size at the present time. The Dean and Chapter have felt the great responsibility of its erection. They have tried to fulfil that responsibility worthily, remembering the great beauty and the great traditions of the cathedral under their charge.

In the preparation of this paper I have received help from several friends, to whom I would express my grateful thanks. The President, Sir Charles Peers, talked over the problem with me on the spot again and again. I would also mention Mr. T. D. Atkinson, Dr. F. H. Fairweather, Mr. J. F. Gaymer, Mr. E. A. Kent, Sir Charles Nicholson, and Dr. H. W. Saunders, author of *An Introduction to the Rolls of Norwich Cathedral Priory*.

The Navetas of Menorca

By W. J. HEMP, F.S.A.

IN *Archaeologia*, vol. lxxvi, a number of rock-cut tombs in Mallorca, dating from the Bronze Age, were described by the present writer, and attention was called to the general resemblance of their plans to those of the megalithic tombs known as navetas. These buildings occur both in Mallorca and in Menorca, but the better known and better preserved examples are to be found in the smaller and less highly cultivated island. In 1892, M. Émile Cartailhac published excellent photographs, and less satisfactory plans, of some of the Menorcan examples in *Monuments Primitifs des Îles Baléares*,¹ and a recent examination suggested that certain additional details were worth placing on record, as they serve to link the built-up structures more closely with the rock-cut tombs, and indicate a definite relation of both to the long barrows of Britain.

A similar suggestion was made in the previous paper in connexion with the Son Caulellas cave (no. 14), where the excavated material was piled on the surface of the ground and contained by a low dry-built wall closely resembling the 'retaining walls' which are a recurrent feature of the British barrows. Within this cave there was also an attached pillar, which again suggests affinity with the pillar stone of Bryn Celli Ddu and certain Irish chambered cairns (*Archaeologia*, lxxx, pp. 183-4).

To those who share the writer's opinion that the long barrows and the megalithic chambered cairns are ultimately due to the determination of their builders to construct burial caves in the Mediterranean tradition (to use as wide a term as possible) in lands where suitable easily worked rock is lacking, and that much of their elaborate detail had a value for the builders which was ceremonial rather than structural, although representing forgotten details of an earlier building technique, it is tempting to quote the navetas as early examples of the transition, in type, if not in time. The local problem of their origin cannot be so easily solved, for the simple reason that the suitable rock is not lacking, either in Menorca or Mallorca. There is, in fact, a rock-cut tomb of simple form only a few hundred yards away from the Es Tudons naveta, and rock of exactly the type used by the cave diggers forms the foundation on which that naveta

¹ Plates 41-6 and figures 22-6.

is set; so that here, at any rate, the changed method of constructing the grave must have been deliberate.

It is a curious fact that while buildings of the naveta form existed in some quantity in Mallorca, there is no record of the long burial cave having been found in Menorca. Mallorca, however, is highly cultivated and the well-hidden caves are mostly found when quarrying, or digging pits in the rock for planting fruit trees, whereas Menorca is much more sterile and is still littered with the remains of its ancient civilizations which it is not worth the cultivators' trouble to remove; there is, therefore, no physical reason why there should not be burial caves of the San Vicente type awaiting discovery in the smaller island.

Some light on the problem of the coexistence of the two types of grave may be thrown by the burial customs of Sardinia, where in the full Bronze Age the megalithic 'Giant's Grave' is the tomb of the chieftain, while the common folk were still buried in rock-cut tombs of earlier type. The same custom is likely to have obtained in the Balearic Islands in the same period.

Es Tudons (pls. xxiv, xxv, and fig. 1)

The naveta of *Es Tudons*¹ stands on slightly rising ground in a wide gently sloping valley on the main axis of the island, and three miles from its western end. It is the best-known example of this type of monument and is distinguished by the elaboration of its detail and the excellence of its masonry: regular courses of squared and fitted stones resting upon a somewhat uneven bottom course of great carefully dressed blocks of hard limestone. The foundations are laid upon a boss of rock which may have been shaped into a platform, but its weathered condition makes certainty difficult. There is, however, a berm from 1 to 2 ft. high and about 8 ft. wide along part of the north side of the building which seems to come to a rounded point about 8 yds. in front of the entry (it is not shown on the plan).

The actual building is about 45 ft. long, with a maximum height, in its partly ruined condition, of rather under 15 ft. It lies, approximately, east and west, the western end, where is the entrance, being square (actually very slightly concave), and the eastern end rounded. The lowest three courses of masonry at

¹ *Es Tudons* is the local Menorcan name under which this naveta has been described by M. Cartailhac and many others; it is, therefore, retained here. It appears in its Catalan form as *Els Tudons* on the official 'Mappa Militar'. *Es Tudons*, 'the wood-pigeons', is the name of the estate on which the monument stands.

the western end are upright, those above raking backwards at an angle of 67° . The eastern end was gathered in at an angle of about 55° ; to judge by what remains, the sides batter inwards at an angle of 65° , and it is probable that they met in a

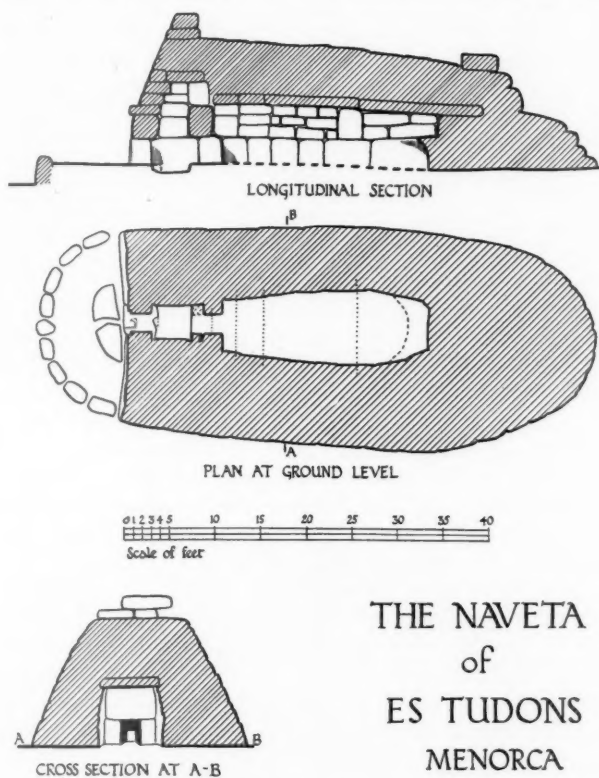


FIG. 1. Es Tudons, plan and sections

ridge, but the whole of the top has fallen in ruin; the upper part of the eastern end, also, has collapsed.

The general outline of the monument suggested to early observers an overturned ship with a square stern and rounded prow; hence the designation *naveta*, or, in the local dialect, *nau*, both words meaning 'ship'. The resemblance of other existing examples is less striking, as their masonry and design are more irregular.

The plan and longitudinal sections, now published, are based

on those of M. Cartailhac as to their broad outlines¹; some measurements given by him are, however, now inaccessible, probably owing to the monument having become slightly more ruinous, and it is impossible to say what was the original height.

The antechamber has been re-planned and the forecourt and external 'shelf' placed on record for the first time. These two additions emphasize the resemblance of this building to the Mallorcan burial caves, especially those cut into a sloping hillside, such as nos. 7 and 9, and also to the Grotte des Fées near Arles in Provence.

The 'shelf' consists of a single stone 2 ft. 6 in. wide, centrally placed above the entrance, 4 ft. 8 in. above ground level. It now has a maximum projection of about 6 in. and is 11 in. thick, but it is much weathered.

The forecourt is a platform raised about 18 in. to 2 ft. above the level of rock on which the monument stands; it is a segment of a circle and has a maximum projection of 8 ft. It is bounded by rough stones, some of which have been displaced. Immediately in front of the entrance are two slabs, one of which has been slightly shifted forward; these originally formed a second semicircular area immediately without the entrance, concentric with the forecourt. The existence of the forecourt is emphasized by the fact that the western face of the monument is carefully and regularly built on a slight curve.

The entrance has a counter-sunk groove, with a depth and width of between 2 and 3 in. running round its top and sides, presumably to take the door, which is likely to have been a slab of stone.

The groove shown in the floor of the entrance is ancient, and is about 2 in. wide and $\frac{1}{2}$ in. deep; its purpose is unknown.

Inside this doorway is a passage about 2 ft. wide and 2 ft. 9 in. high, leading directly into an antechamber 3 ft. 6 in. wide and probably 10 ft. or more high (the upper part is now mutilated and the roof is shown as in Cartailhac's section). Additional height is given by sinking the floor 8 or 9 in. in the rock, the outer step being cut on a curve. Importance seems to have been attached to this raising of the roof of the antechamber. The same feature is often found in the British chambered cairns, but to a much less marked extent.²

A second narrow passage, this time with no provision for a

¹ They have been drawn by Mr. S. Piggott from measurements taken by the writer.

² *Archaeologia*, lxxx, 191.



FIG. 1. Es Tudons from north-east



FIG. 2. Es Tudons, east end



FIG. 1. Es Tudons, west end of precinct



FIG. 2. Es Tudons, west end

door, leads into the main chamber. Here the resemblance to the caves is striking; the sides are inclined inwards and support a low roof having an average span of 5 ft. The roof, however, is flat instead of rounded, being made of great slabs; some of these are displaced, but the most easterly one, which has been reset more or less in its original position, is 12 ft. long. The next slab, now on edge, is 9 ft. long, then came a narrow stone only 2 ft. 6 in. wide, with a length from north to south of 5 ft. 9 in., and finally another small one still in position except that it has shifted about a foot to the east. All these covers are shown in the section as replaced in what was, undoubtedly, their original position. The adjacent edges of the stones have been dressed by 'pocking' so as to fit evenly against each other.

At the far end of the chamber is a projecting ledge, 2 ft. above the level of the present floor of fallen stones and earth, and 2 ft. 3 in. below the roof. The maximum width of the ledge on the axis would have been 2 ft.; it is crescent shaped, and its 'horns' project 1 ft. 6 in. westwards from the centre of its outer edge before they die away into the walls of the chamber. This terminal ledge is a recurrent feature in the caves (and its curved form, unnatural in such a building, must surely supply a particularly close link), but the side chambers, which are nearly always present in the caves, are not represented in any naveta known to the writer.

The ruined condition of the upper part of the monument makes it impossible to be certain whether it consisted of a solid mass of masonry, or whether there was an upper chamber. It was probably solid, but the possibility of some different arrangement is suggested by the detail of another Menorcan naveta, also recorded by Cartailhac, a description of which follows.

Rafal Rubi no. 1 (fig. 2)

This monument is one of a small group at the eastern end of the island, about 8 m. WNW. of Mahon. It faces between west and south-west, and it is less symmetrical than Es Tudons, curiously so as to its ground plan, while there are several discrepancies in the general design. There is no visible evidence of a forecourt, and no counter-sinking to take an outer door; nor does the plan show any break between the outer passage and the antechamber, which is only indicated by the considerable height of its roof, the actual position of which is obscured by debris, as in the case of Es Tudons.

Leading from the antechamber is a doorway 2 ft. 3 in. high, 1 ft. 9 in. wide at the head, 2 ft. wide at the base, and raised about 1 ft. 3 in. above the antechamber level and 1 ft. 6 in. above that of the interior. It is provided with counter-sinking

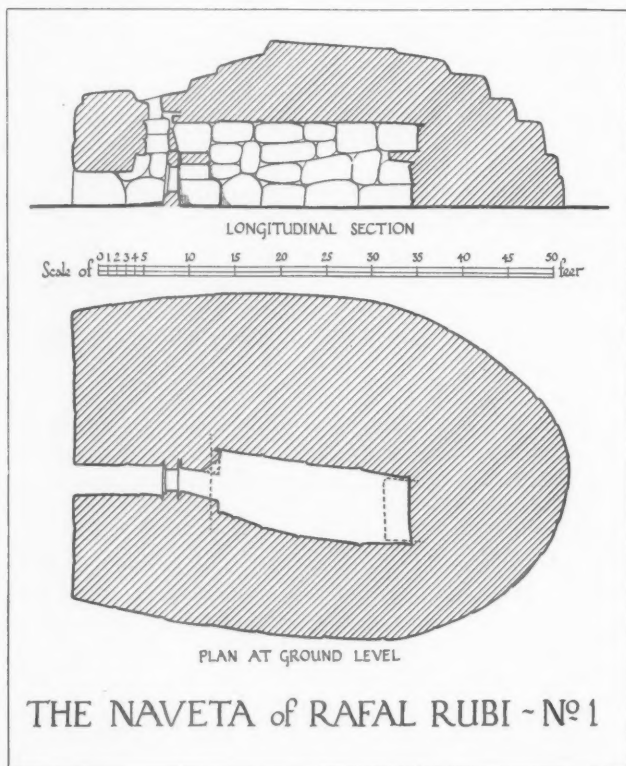


FIG. 2. Rafal Rubi, no. 1, plan and section

2 to 3 in. wide to take a door-slab, and opens into an inner passage 4 ft. long, which leads directly into the chamber. This inner passage is peculiar, for, as indicated on the section, it really lies within the chamber, being roofed by a single slab which forms a shelf at the west end of the chamber, the roof and upper part of which extend back almost to the antechamber, the division being formed by a single stone which does not reach the roof by a few inches.

At the eastern end of the chamber is another shelf; unlike the ledge which occupies a similar position at Es Tudons, this shelf is rectangular and projects 2 ft. from the end wall below it; that above it, however, is set back, giving it a depth of about 3 ft.

Save for the collapse of the top of the antechamber, the interior of the monument is intact; the exterior, however, is less well preserved and is much overgrown. It is evident that the covering of fitted stones—much less regularly coursed and carefully dressed than those of Es Tudons—formed an outer skin of masonry, under which is now a filling of smaller stones and soil.

The southward inclination of the chamber from the axis and the unsymmetrical position of the entrance in the façade are noteworthy.

In the entrance passage remain traces of clay mortar, probably part of the sealing of the tomb.

Rafal Rubi no. 2

Like no. 1, this is much inferior to Es Tudons in the quality of its masonry. The general plan resembles that of no. 1. There is an outer passage 6 ft. 6 in. long and 4 ft. high, approached through a roughly built entrance 2 ft. wide, which is merely an opening in the wall and has no rebate for a door-slab. The passage widens to 3 ft. at the inner doorway, which is 2 ft. square and is cut in a single stone 5 ft. high. It has a rebate 4 in. wide and 3 in. deep. Immediately in front of this inner door the antechamber is indicated by the raising of the roof; once more, however, the top of it is gone, and now a shaft 2 ft. wide leads up 2 ft. 6 in. to the open air.

The main chamber is about 21 ft. long, with a maximum width of 6 ft. 6 in. at one-third of the way from the entrance. The height is from 6 ft. 6 in. to 7 ft. The chamber differs from Rafal Rubi no. 1 in having no shelves, but it probably resembled Es Tudons in having a ledge at the far end; this is almost certain, but not quite so, as the end has fallen and has been blocked by a wall.

At some time, probably during the Roman period, the outer passage has been sealed by masonry; a thick deposit of very hard lime mortar remains in the angles of the floor and shows that great care was used, as embedded in it are large fragments of 'cave' pottery and small stones, which had been fitted into crevices under the masonry.

Observations

Apart from the instances given in the fourth and last paragraphs, on p. 133, there is no record of the method used to close the navetas, but the evidence which still remains is suggestive. At the two Rafal Rubi navetas here described the inner doorway is rebated, almost certainly to take a closing stone—as indicated more clearly in the burial caves, such as no. 7 at San Vicente, where can be seen the holes to take the timbers which held the door in place at what is structurally the same position in the monument. The outer entrance, however, shows no such contrivance, and as it is hardly conceivable that tombs built with such extreme care as these would be left easily accessible to human and animal marauders, it is likely that the vestibule was filled with masonry and the entrance blocked by a single stone which would be indistinguishable from those surrounding it, and so would help to disguise the position of the entrance. This suggestion is strengthened by the eccentric position of the doorway at Rafal Rubi no. 2. In the case of the caves approached by a ramp in a pit, the latter was certainly filled in and the entrance buried.

There is also a possibility that in the case of Es Tudons, where the rebate for a door-slab is in the outer entrance, a block of masonry may have been built upon the forecourt to mask the entrance to the tomb, perhaps with the effect of making the two ends more or less symmetrical. This suggestion is entirely hypothetical, but the treatment of the neighbouring cave already referred to may support it. It is a small circular chamber 9 ft. in diameter and 6 ft. high, cut in a prominent boss of rock. It is now used by beasts and the entrance has been partially cut away. Its small size and the presence of many fragments of prehistoric pottery and two pieces of a bronze armlet in the soil by the entrance suggest that it was a burial cave which remained unopened until fairly recently. As a result, an important feature has been preserved, i.e. the presence of the lowest course of a wall of dressed stones forming a segment of a circle covering the entrance, the chord measuring 5 yds. and the depth 8 ft. The stones are carefully dressed to fit the curve and are undoubtedly very ancient, as is indicated by their weathering. They can only have served to cover the entrance, and it seems very probable that when complete the wall entirely masked it, being gathered in as the courses rose, like the rear end of a naveta.

In all three of the monuments described it is still possible to disinter from the debris in them fragments of black 'cave' pottery such as is found in the Bronze Age Mallorcan caves, as well as fragments of unburnt human bones.

The type of the tomb seems to have persisted for a long period and to have become modified, as there are in Mallorca large naveta-like buildings containing two parallel chambers, and also remains of ranges of naveta-shaped chambers set side by side, which apparently composed a single building. In some cases excavation has shown that these chambers contained many human bones and ashes, and pottery exclusively of Roman date.¹

¹ *Bolleti de la Societat Arqueològica Luliana*, xxii, 189. The navetas here described (which were 15 metres long) were subdivided by a series of low cross walls; in one case the innermost division so formed contained the entrance to a steep stairway (antechamber) leading to a series of three rock-cut chambers, behind the naveta and below its floor level.

*Two Helmets in St. Botolph's Church,
Lullingstone, Kent,*

By J. G. MANN, F.S.A.

[Read 22 October 1931]

THE majority of the helmets suspended over monuments in English churches are of mediocre quality, and were probably supplied by the undertaker for the funeral. Their interest lies in their being relics of a once widespread custom. But among them are a few specimens of great value as examples of the armourer's craft.

Several of these have been exhibited from time to time before this Society and the Archaeological Institute. Our Fellow John Hewitt exhibited the Westminster Abbey helm to the Institute in 1869. The Baron de Cosson collected eleven notable helmets from English churches for the Exhibition of Helmets and Mail in 1880. The late Mr. Alfred Billson discovered and exhibited the helm from Great Haseley in 1896, and Lord Dillon exhibited Captain Lindsay's helm to this Society in 1900.

Sir Guy Laking drew largely on English church armour to illustrate his chapter¹ on the helm of the fifteenth century in his great work, and Mr. F. H. Cripps-Day went farther and compiled a list of the churches in England still containing armour.² In this way he brought to light a further number of important examples, and by putting them on record has done much to ensure the safe-keeping of these memorials of the earthly dignity of the dead.

A recent visit to Lullingstone church, Kent, revealed that the two helmets lying in pieces among other armour on the tomb of Sir John Pechy (pl. xxvi, fig. 2) were of unusual interest. I suggested to the vicar, the Rev. T. F. J. Mummery, and to Sir Oliver Hart Dyke, Bart., who very courteously agreed, that I might be allowed to take the helmets to London, where they could be cleaned and put together, and exhibit them to the Society of Antiquaries before returning them to the church.

The earlier of the two takes the form of an English tournament helm of the first quarter of the sixteenth century (pl. xxvii).

English helms fall roughly into five chronological groups.

¹ *Record of European Armour and Arms*, i, 99 ff.

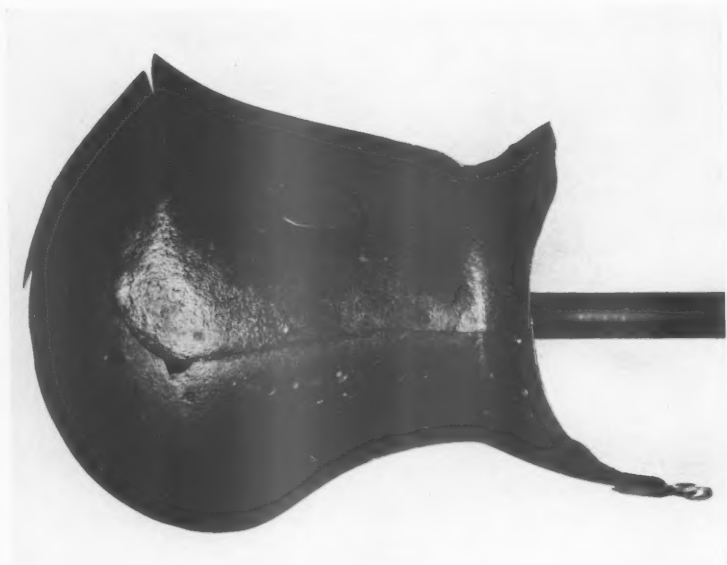
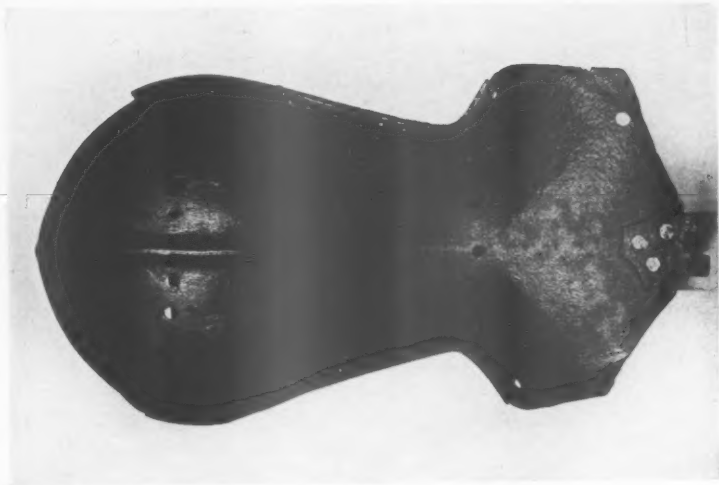
² *Ibid.*, v, 151 ff.



FIG. 1. Monument of Sir Percival Hart, d. 1580, in Lullingstone Church



FIG. 2. Lower part of the monument of Sir John Pechy, d. 1522, in Lullingstone Church



Helm, probably belonging to the monument of Sir John Pechy, d. 1522
The buff is a funerary addition

The first consists of the well-known helms of the Black Prince at Canterbury and of Sir Richard Pembridge, formerly in Hereford Cathedral, both dating from the fourteenth century. The second group includes the helm of Henry V in Westminster Abbey, and the two earlier ones at Cobham, which belong to the first quarter of the next century. The third group is formed by the Castle Hedingham, Haseley, Windsor, and Wallace Collection helms, which I am inclined to place rather earlier than Laking did, as they seem to present a form midway between groups 2 and 4 and to belong to the fifteenth rather than the sixteenth century. The fourth group is the most numerous and includes the second Westminster helm,¹ the Darell helm at Little Chart,² and several others, and dates from round about 1500. The fifth group consists of the series of helms with movable visors, of which the Brooke helm at Cobham is a typical example.

The Lullingstone helm falls into a subdivision of group 4. The suggestion of the contour of the chin places it definitely within the sixteenth century, and exhibits an affinity with group 5. In its general form it can be compared with the helm in the Tower of London (IV, 1) which is believed to have come from Stowe church, Buckinghamshire.

What strikes one about the Lullingstone helm at first sight is its very small size and weight. No human head older than an infant's could pass through the opening of the neck, nor would it be possible to see properly out of the sight.

On a closer examination the reason becomes clear. It will then be seen that the front portion does not belong to the back and is obviously an adaptation. The metal of the buff is thinner, instead of being thicker, than the back. It is very roughly made (note in particular the crude workmanship of the window on the right side), and it fits unevenly, partly masking a square hole on one side of the back and totally masking the corresponding one on the other side. Finally, it shows no means of securing itself to the breastplate in front.

The back portion, which covers the head and neck, is of much thicker material. It is skilfully forged out of one piece with a symmetrical contour on either side of the central keel. It is furnished with a separate brow plate, which fits over it in front and provides the upper edge of the sight. It retains its lining rivets inside the brow, is pierced with a row of holes for lining rivets round the neck and openings for the laces at the sides, and has a hinge or channel for securing it to the back-

¹ *Antiq. Journ.*, xi, 405 ff.

² *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxxi, 196 ff.

plate. All these practical details would have been omitted if it were a dummy. One can therefore accept the back portion as part of a genuine tournament helm, and I think that the buff, although only added to it to complete it for funeral purposes, is nevertheless contemporary blacksmith's work. The colour and corrosion of the metal are the same, and it reproduces too closely the form of the early sixteenth century to be the casual adaptation of a later age.¹

On the crown are a number of holes for fixing a wooden crest, which in this case would probably be a lion's head ermine, crowned; for there seems good reason to believe that the helm belongs to the fine tomb of Sir John Pechy who died in 1522. If so, it has most distinguished associations.

Sir John Pechy² was born about 1473, and inherited Lullingstone Castle from his father, who died in 1487 or 1488. He seems to have distinguished himself as a joustier at an early age, as he was only twenty-one when he was chosen to hold the lists with the earls of Suffolk and Essex and Sir Robert Curson at the Royal Jousts held at the King's Palace of Westminster on the 9th, 11th, and 13th of November 1494.³

On the first day each of the challengers, who wore the king's colours, ran six courses against one adversary; and another six against a second. 'There was therll of Shrewysbury and Sir John Cheney, so well horsed and soo richely byseen, that it was a triumphant sight to see them.' Pechy brake upon Matthew Baker five spears well-broken, and in the second round against William Craythorn 'six spears well-broken, the 7 better, and over that a good atteynt'. That evening, after supper and the dances were over, he was conducted by the Lady Anne Percy and the Lady Ann Nevill to the Princess Margaret, the king's eldest daughter, who presented to him the prize of a ring.

On the second day each challenger appeared beneath his own pavilion. Pechy's was made of light tawny sarcenet, embroidered with his motto 'In everything' and his crest a lion's head ermine, crowned with gold, and set in plumes. The Duke of York's colours of blue and tawny were worn this day, and the horse's harness was of black velvet, bordered with goldsmith's work and decked with roses red and white, and with

¹ Compare the buff on the helm at Marston Moretaine, Beds.; Laking, *op. cit.*, i, fig. 306.

² I have followed Hall's usual spelling of the name. On his tomb and on the brass of his father it is spelt *Pecche*, but his rebus of a peach with the letter E shows that the last syllable was pronounced.

³ J. Gairdner, *Letters . . . of the reigns of Richard III and Henry VII.* Rolls Series 24, i, 1861, Appendix A, pp. 394-404. MS. Cott., Julius, B xii, f. 91.

silver bells. On this occasion swords were used, and John Pechy 'did full well' against Rowland de Veilleville, who in return 'gave good stripes'. On the third day the combatants fought in pairs, and the display was even more gorgeous, for each of the challengers was led into the lists by a lady on a white palfrey wearing a gown of white damask with sleeves of crimson velvet, a golden girdle and a golden coronet set with precious stones. John Pechy's escort was Mistress St. Leger, daughter of the earl of Exeter.

Next year Pechy was High Sheriff of Kent, when he conveyed to London 170 prisoners of Perkin Warbeck's supporters 'railed together like draught-horses'. In 1497 he was again in arms against the rebels, and was knighted after the battle of Blackheath. He was present at the interview between Henry VII and Philip the Fair of Austria, whose ship had sought refuge from the storm at Southampton. This was the occasion when the crafty Henry took the opportunity of exacting from his uninvited guest the surrender of the Yorkist claimant of the throne, Sir Edmund de la Pole, earl of Suffolk.

Sir John Pechy took part in the gorgeous pageantry of Henry VIII's coronation. Hall describes the tournament procession in his Chronicle: 'Next to theim came on horse backe eight persones whose names wer Sir Jhon Pechy, Sir Edward Nevill, Sir Edward Guildeforde, Sir Jhon Cane, Sir Wyllyam Parre, Sir Gyles Capell [whose helm used to hang in Rayne church, Essex, and is now in the Metropolitan Museum at New York],¹ Sir Griffith Dun and Sir Rowlande, armed also at all poynts with shields of their own armes, with riche Plumes and other devises on their hedde pieces with Bases and Trappers of Tissew, clothe of Golde, silver and velvet,' and he was one of the personal bodyguard which Henry VIII appointed to wait on him 'of the which band the Earl of Essex was lieutenant and Sir John Pechie capitaine, which ordenance continued not long, the charges were so great; for there were none of them but they and their horses were apparelled and trapped in cloth of gold, silver and goldsmiths' work'.

He was appointed steward of the estates which the king inherited on the death of his grandmother, the Countess of Richmond, and also of other estates on the king's behalf.

In 1513 he accompanied the army to France, that mightily equipped expedition which is commemorated in the pictures at Hampton Court, engraved by this Society. As vice-governor of

¹ *Arch. Journal*, xl (1883), 64-79, C. A. de Cosson: 'The Capells of Rayne Hall, Essex, with some notes on the helmets formerly in Rayne Church.'

the horsemen he took part in the skirmishing outside Théroutanne, and helped to rescue one of the king's new cannon, called 'the redde gonne', which was ditched and in danger of falling into the hands of the French. He was made a banneret after the Battle of the Spurs, when his guidon was taken and many of his men became casualties because 'they followed so farre'.

He was one of the party that escorted the king's sister, Mary, across the Channel to Abbeville to be the third wife of Louis XII of France in 1514. He took part in the running at the ring at Greenwich in February 1515-16, and in the following May was 'knight waiter on horse-back' at the jousts held at Greenwich Palace. He was appointed deputy of Calais in 1519, a post which he may have already held before, and he was present at the Field of the Cloth of Gold, when the two kings jousted in person. Hall relates that 'attending the kyng on horseback wer Sir Henry Guildford, master of the kynges horse, Sir Jhon Pechie, deputy of Calais, Sir Edward Guilford, Master of the kynges armye (? armoury), and Monsire Moret of the French courte, appparelled all foure in the kynges livery, which was white on the right side, and the left side gold and russet both hose and garment'.

Shortly after this in January 1521-2 he died; Hall says in one place of the plague in London, which carried off many other 'noble capitaines', but elsewhere that it was thought that he and other noblemen had been poisoned at a banquet at Ardres when the two kings met.

He held many offices in his time, among them that of Constable of Dover Castle and Lord Warden of the Cinque Ports, and he was a benefactor and freeman of the Grocers' Company of London. He is believed locally to have entertained Henry on several occasions at Lullingstone, where the site of the tilt-yard is pointed out outside the red brick Tudor gate-house which he built. The financial strain of keeping pace with the lavishness of Henry's court may be shown by the fact that he obtained a loan of £600 from the Royal Treasury and deposited as security his great collar of SS.

His monument consists of an altar tomb of Purbeck marble under an elaborately carved canopy of clunch. The sides of the altar tomb are arcaded to reveal his effigy in buff-coloured sandstone beneath. In the spandrils of the canopy on the south side are the Tudor rose and pomegranate of Aragon, on the north side a branch laden with peaches pecked at by a bird, and his rebus of a peach with the letter E. Over the arch are the words '*Pecche me fieri fecit*', which suggest that he began the monu-

ment in his life-time, and this is confirmed by his will¹ where he directs that 'I will that my chapell at Lullingstone afforesaid shalbe made up and fynyshed at my costs as I have shewid unto my frends'. The tomb has been beautifully drawn by Stothard.² The armour on his effigy is unusual and exhibits tassets fluted in the so-called Maximilian manner—a very rare feature on English effigies. It is possible that this detail was introduced under his direction, for he may have possessed, and certainly must have seen, German armours of this fashion when he served alongside the Emperor Maximilian's troops in the campaign of 1513.

In his will he left to his nephew and heir Parcivall Hart 'the chief of all my wering gere and Rayment, and all my harnes, except I will that every of my servauntes that be dwelling w^t me at the tyme of my decease shall have one harnes'. One wonders whether, after this dividing up of his armoury, his executors may have picked out from what was left an old helm, perhaps damaged in one of its owner's many jousts and no longer serviceable, and have had a new buff roughly fashioned for it, and given it to the herald to hang over his tomb.

The second helmet is some years later in date (pl. xxviii). As soon as it had been put together from the pieces lying loose in the church it revealed itself as an embossed helmet of the kind made in the royal workshops at Greenwich, which have been the subject of much recent research.

Like the helm it was in a very much corroded state, and it was necessary to boil it to loosen the outer crust of dirt and oxidization. A second boiling revealed traces of delicate arabesques etched along the sunk bands and round each of the scales, which are embossed in sequence over the skull (pls. xxviii and xxix.) The embossing ceases where the brow is covered by the visor, but the etched ornament of the scale pattern has been continued.

It must once have been a very rich piece indeed, with the decoration enhanced by gilding. The visor is strongly constructed and has the characteristic Greenwich profile with its concave sweep. It is quite plain except for a double line sunk with a chisel and lightly feathered with etching round the edge, and there is a small line of etching above each of the sights. This leads one to believe that it is the second visor of the helmet, as in the Greenwich Album the first visors are always

¹ Printed in *Arch. Cantiana*, xiv, 235-7. Canon Scott Robertson: 'Peché of Lullingstone'.

² *Monumental Effigies*, pl. cxlii; see also *Arch. Cantiana*, xiv, 103, 104.

decorated like the rest of the helmet, but the alternative visors among the 'double-pieces' are usually plain with only the border etched and gilt (pl. xxxi). The cheek-pieces open on hinges fixed by brass-capped rivets at the sides, and meet on the chin, where they are held by a pin fastened with a hook and eye.¹ The quality of all the work is excellent. The embossing of the scales and the sunk bands has been done with the greatest precision, and the projecting edge of the sight skilfully turned over. The lower edge at the neck has originally been rolled to fit over the circular upper edge of the gorget or collar, but the roll has later been cut and hammered out to carry a set of gorget-plates which divide in the centre in front. These, I think, must have been added in the seventeenth century. They are roughly made, and the boiling showed that they are of softer and inferior metal. The rivet-heads here are of iron instead of iron coated with brass like those on the rest of the helmet.

In spite of the ill-treatment which the helmet has received, the two spring catches on the right side, for holding the visor down or up, are in working order, and the small brass-headed lining rivets along the brow and round the cheeks, and the larger round-headed ones round the neck remain in place. The small square hole on the right side of the visor shows where a lifting peg was fitted. Both sides of the visor are pierced with a large number of small ventilation holes. The top of the comb has been roughly pierced to carry a crest when it was adapted for funeral purposes. There is a much smaller hole lower down the comb and backed with a small metal block inside, which was probably used for fixing a plume.

I was also able to exhibit a volant-piece which Mr. Charles Beard acquired some years ago from a friend, who had purchased it from the blacksmith at Eynsford, the village nearest to Lullingstone. On hearing that I was having the Lullingstone helmets repaired, Mr. Beard brought it to me on the chance that it might also have come from the church. On being fitted it clasped the Greenwich helmet with an almost affectionate embrace, and from the neatness with which it fits and the exact correspondence of the holes for the pins on either side with those in the skull beneath, there can be no question but that this is its original reinforcement or 'double-piece' for the

¹ The Greenwich workmen continued to make this type of head-piece long after it had been abandoned on the continent in favour of the form opening down the sides. The helmet on the North suit (Tower II, 82) is an exception. The Worcester close-helmet (II, 83) has gorget-plates made to fit over the rolled collar of the helmet after the cheek-pieces have been locked.



FIG. 2. Detail of the back showing the etched decoration of the scales

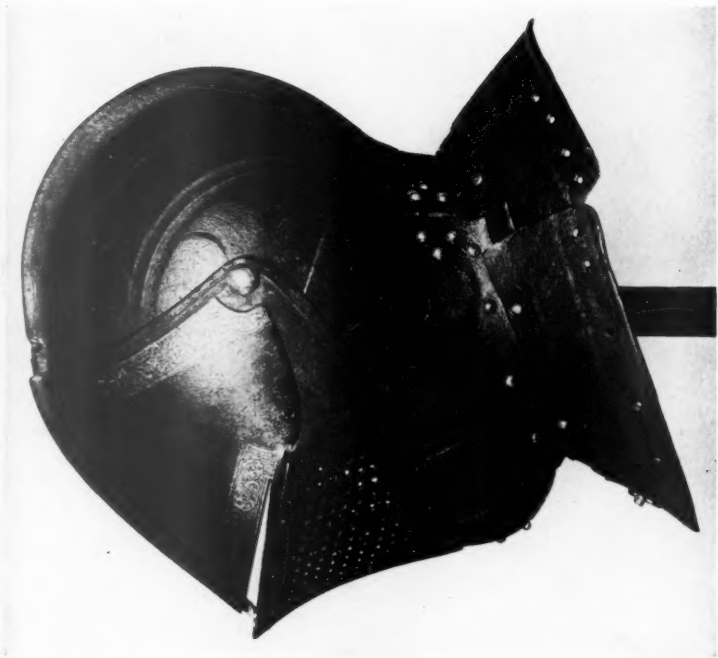


FIG. 1. Close-helmet with volant-piece in position, Greenwich School, in Lullingstone Church. The gorget plates are later additions



FIG. 2. Detail of the right side at the back showing the semi-circular bands of etching on the scales



FIG. 1. Detail of the right side of the Greenwich helmet showing narrow bands of etched arabesques

TWO HELMETS IN ST. BOTOLPH'S CHURCH 143

brow.¹ It is in a much better state of preservation than the helmet, and careful cleaning by its late owner has revealed a border of delicate etching consisting of a running pattern of foliage on a hatched ground of parallel strokes, while the rest of the surface is now a deep black. Mr. Beard at once offered to restore this piece to the church, where it is now fitted on the helmet.

The decoration of embossed scales invites comparison with the armour of the earl of Worcester in the Tower (II, 83), which is depicted in the precious album of contemporary drawings of Greenwich armour in the Victoria and Albert Museum. But in the case of the Worcester suit, or suits, the decoration consists of sunk crescents, alternately gilt and white (not embossed scales), on a russet ground.

But even closer to the helmet before us are the drawings in the album of the armour of Lord Scroope which shows etched and embossed scales, alternately bright and gilt, between bands, though in this case the bands of scales on the helmet are separated by areas of plain surface (pl. xxx). It is worth noting, perhaps, that Lord Scroope was a nephew of Elizabeth Scroope, Sir John Pechy's wife. The present whereabouts of the armour in the album is unknown, unless perchance this may be the helmet. The variation, though marked, is little more than the variations between the Leicester suit in the Tower and the Leicester suit in the album. The Scroope and Cobham suits are probably among the earlier armours in the album, and date from about 1560 when John Kelt was master of the workshops. On the other hand we now know that many more suits with repeat decoration were turned out than are depicted in the album.

It is not always easy to decide the date of Greenwich armour, for the early masters imposed their style in a very decided manner on their successors. We have here no breastplate, which usually provides the best clue to the date of a suit. The silhouettes of Greenwich close-helmets vary to some extent, as can be seen by a comparison of the squat, pointed profile of Sir John Smythe's helmet and the more regular and compact profile of the second Lee suit, both in the Tower of London. It will be noticed that the low, narrow comb of the Lullingstone helmet is not very far removed from those on Henry VIII's two helmets; and the etching on the volant-piece also suggests an early date, for the background of closely shaded lines is borrowed from the work of the early Italian engravers of armour. On the

¹ It can be seen among the pieces lying in the church in the photograph, pl. xxvi, fig. 2, which was taken about 1921.

other hand, the late helmet of Henry, Prince of Wales's suit at Windsor also has a small comb. This fashion returned to favour after the high combs of the last twenty years of Elizabeth.

I have found no mention of an armour having been made at Greenwich for one of the Harts, who succeeded Sir John Pechy at Lullingstone. The one most likely to have been accorded the royal privilege of having an armour made for him by the Queen's servants was Sir Percival Hart, whose large wall-tomb with his effigy in armour, sculptured and painted, stands on the south side of the chancel (pl. xxvi, fig. 1). He was the nephew by marriage of Sir John Pechy, and entered into possession of the Lullingstone estate on the death of Lady Pechy in 1542. He was knighted by Henry VIII in 1537, and the king stood sponsor at the baptism of his eldest son in 1531. He served four successive monarchs—Henry, Edward, Mary, and Elizabeth in the court appointment of 'Chief Sewer and Knight Harbinger', and entertained Queen Elizabeth in 1573 with a water-pageant at his house at Orpington. The family possesses a portrait of him and his two sons;¹ and the suit of clothes which he is shown wearing in the picture was preserved until 1832, when it was burnt on account of damage by moths. The staff and silver dagger shown in the picture still survive. He died in 1580 at the age of 84. Incidentally, he was related by several ties to at least one other of the owners of an armour in the album besides Lord Scroope. His mother's second husband had been George Brooke, 3rd son of John, Lord Cobham; his sister married Sir Thomas Brooke, 8th Baron Cobham, †1529; and his sister-in-law, Ann Bray, married George Brooke, 9th Lord Cobham, †1558, who was the father of the one in the album.

Cobham is not far from Lullingstone, and on the other side the Harts had as a near neighbour, Lord Buckhurst ('my lord Bucarte' of the album) who came to live at Knole. Sir Percival may be pardoned if he, too, coveted a Greenwich armour. On the other hand, it may be more than a coincidence that of the six Greenwich helmets of this type known to be hanging in churches, four of them, namely at Lullingstone, Otford, and West Wickham in Kent, and at Croydon in Surrey, are all within twenty miles of Greenwich, whose discarded output would be conveniently at hand for the local undertaker.

Our Fellow Mr. Mill Stephenson tells me that when he visited Lullingstone church in 1916 there was an arm-piece among the armour there, and that he and the late Major Victor

¹ *Country Life*, xxxiv, 506; dated 1575.



The drawing of 'My Lorde Scrope's' armour in the Greenwich Album in the Victoria and Albert Museum



The double-pieces for Lord Scrope's armour in the Greenwich Album in the Victoria and Albert Museum

Farquharson, who was keenly interested in church armour, took the pieces out on the lawn and treated them with paraffin. This revealed that the arm-piece was decorated with gilding. Unfortunately it is now missing, and inquiries have failed to discover what has become of it. If it were to reappear and it were found to be *en suite* with the once etched and gilt helmet, we might reasonably conclude that both belonged to an armour of Sir Percival or Sir George Hart. But alone by itself there is no proof of the original ownership of this helmet, which may only have entered the possession of the family when it was adapted for funeral use at a later date.

Sir Percival was succeeded by his second son, George, who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth in 1581 and only survived his father by seven years. His effigy in armour and that of his wife, carved in clunch and painted, lie holding hands on a black marble slab on an alabaster altar tomb in the north chapel, with four interesting alabaster statuettes of 'Labor', 'Quies', 'Mors', and 'Resurrectio' standing at the corners.¹

The costume of the figures and the reference in the epitaph to 'Queen Elizabeth of famous memorie' indicate that the tomb was not completed until after 1603. Probably it was set up by his son Sir Percival II, when the latter restored the chapel in 1614. The gorget plates suggest that the second helmet, at any rate in its present form, dates from the early seventeenth century, so it may have been placed above Sir George's newly finished tomb in 1614, or even used at the funeral of Sir Percival II in 1641-2. The latter, however, is not commemorated by a monument in the church, such as one would expect to find in conjunction with a funeral achievement, nor are any of his brothers or sons, most of whom predeceased him.

The rest of the armour in the church is of minor interest. It consists of two Cromwellian breasts and backs, and a triple-bar helmet of the same period. This last had also fallen to pieces through the rusting out of the rivets and has now been repaired. There is, too, a Waterloo breast and back with a large dent in the front. The local tradition is that the armour was dug up in the grounds of the house, and certainly the deep corrosion of all and the fragmentary condition of one of the Cromwellian breast-plates support this idea. The armour is not mentioned by Hasted or by Canon Scott Robertson, to whose detailed account of the church in *Archaeologia Cantiana* I am indebted for many bibliographical particulars.

¹ *Ibid.*, 608.

The Mull Hill Circle, Isle of Man, and its Pottery

By S. PIGGOTT

THE SITE

ON Mull or Meayll Hill, a mile north-east of the Calf Sound, Isle of Man, is the remarkable megalithic monument known as the Mull Hill Circle. It is not a stone circle of normal type but consists of six T-shaped structures, each comprising two rectangular cists averaging 5 ft. 9 in. by 2 ft. 8 in., placed end to end with the inner end of each open and forming the head of the T, and approached by a short passage about 7 ft. long at right angles (the upright of the T). These pairs of cists are arranged in a circle some 50 ft. in diameter; each group distinct, with the cists placed tangentially and the passages leading radially outwards. They are so spaced as to leave a larger interval between the groups on the north and south to form two opposite 'entrances'. Apparently the entire circle of cists had originally been covered by a ring of stones and earth, the whole forming a 'disc-barrow', the bank of which contained chambers. There are vague indications of a central chamber or cist. The stone used in the construction of the monument was a local slate. No capstones remain to any cists or passages, but all appear to have been paved with flat slabs. Mr. Kermode has recently recorded the existence of some cover-stones within living memory and also 'remains of a complete circle of upright slabs, about 3 ft. high, surrounding the mound' (*Archaeologia Cambrensis*, lxxxiv, 174-5).

The plan (fig. 1) shows these pairs of cists, and the remains of the covering mound is indicated. The numbering of the cists is that adopted in the original report of 1893. The circle was then excavated by Mr. P. M. C. Kermode and Prof. W. A. Herdman, and a quantity of pottery and other relics was found, together with some remains at least of cremated bones, and the results were published in pamphlet form in that year. This was reprinted in Kermode and Herdman's *Manks Antiquities*,¹ together with a plan of the circle (on which fig. 1 is based) and sketches of some of the finds. The sketches show an unusual type of pottery, and attracted the writer's attention when he was collecting material

¹ Liverpool University Press, 1904; second edition, 1914.

THE MULL HILL CIRCLE, ISLE OF MAN 147

for a general paper on English Neolithic pottery.¹ In response to a request for further details Mr. Kermode most courteously offered to place the entire pottery finds in the writer's hands so

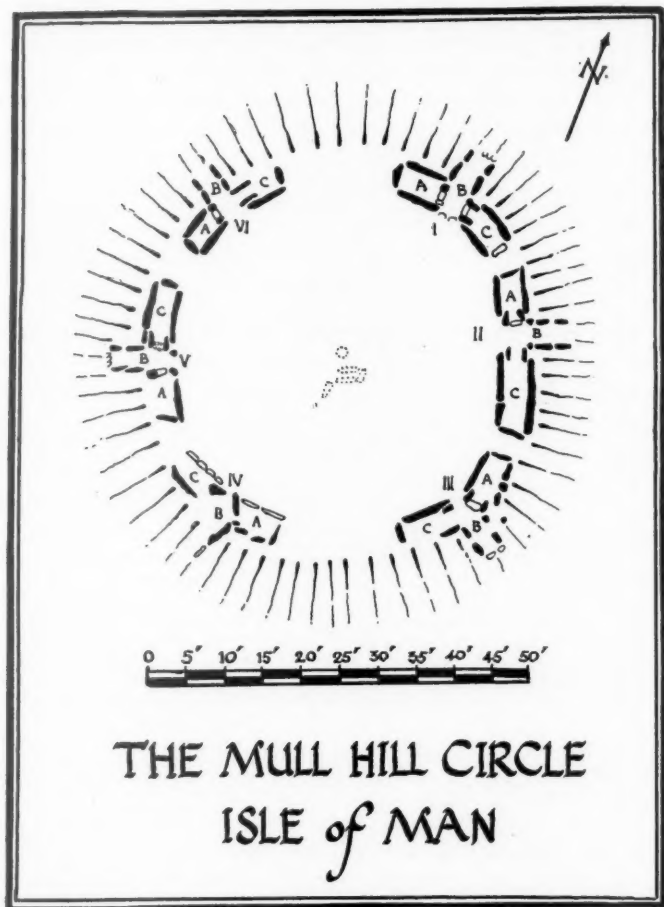


FIG. 1. Ground Plan after Kermode and Herdman

that they could be re-examined and new and careful drawings made. When the pottery was examined it was considered to be worthy of fuller treatment, both on account of its remarkable

¹ 'The Neolithic Pottery of the British Isles', *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxviii. The Mull Hill pottery is here discussed in its relation to other finds.

features and the unique structure from which it came, than would be possible or desirable in a general survey. As the original account of the pottery was very brief and the sketches hardly did justice to its features, it was felt that it should be republished fully, and an attempt made to reconsider it in relation to the new knowledge of early pottery and megalithic structures which has accumulated since 1893.

It will be well to summarize the results of the 1893 excavations as published, and this may be done briefly in tabular form as follows:

<i>Cist</i>	<i>Flints</i>	<i>Pottery</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
I A	—	Fragments of 'at least 5 different vessels'	One worn shell of <i>Littorina littorea</i>
II A	? arrow-head (surface)	? Pot (found before excavations)	Charcoal and burnt bones
III B	Scraper	—	
III c	'2 broken knives'	Fragments of '5 urns'	
IV	—	—	Disturbed—no finds
V A	2 knives, 2 arrow-heads	Fragments of 3 pots	
V c	Knife and arrow-head	Fragments of 'at least 2 vessels'	
VI A	'Flints'	'Pottery'	Hole under paving which apparently once held a pot
VI c	'Flints'	'Fragments of Pottery'	

All cists contained white quartz pebbles.

THE FINDS

The Flints. As to the flints found, the report states that 'a few flint implements were met with, including three arrow-heads, at least five knives, a scraper and some broken pieces'. The 'knives' appear to be flakes, but neither they nor the scraper give a clue to the culture or date of the monument. The arrow-heads, however, which are illustrated in fig. 2 of the original report, provide an important clue. They are all of the leaf

arrow-head family, one being a pointed lozenge, another a true 'leaf' and the third, which is broken at the point, appears to have been a rough attempt at a 'birch-leaf'. Mr. Reginald Smith has recently discussed the dating of leaf-shaped arrow-heads (*Archaeologia*, lxxvi, 81-106) and shown their neolithic associations, as contrasted with the early Bronze Age date for the introduction of the barbed-and-tanged type; and he further shows that the types found at Mull Hill come rather late in the leaf arrow-head series. Although chronologically they may have survived well into the Bronze Age, their presence, and the absence of the barbed-and-tanged variety, point to the purely neolithic culture of the constructors of the Mull Hill Circle—a conclusion independently suggested by the pottery.

THE POTTERY

Summing up with regard to the pottery, the report states: 'We found in all remains of at least 26 vessels.'

With the exception of one pair of cists (iv) which had been disturbed, pottery fragments were found in one or both cists of every pair. Unfortunately during the 38 years since the excavations the pottery has become mixed, and in very few cases have labels indicating associated groups survived, so that it is impossible to assign most of the fragments to individual cists. But as the pottery appears to be a homogeneous group this accident is not of so great consequence as might otherwise be the case.

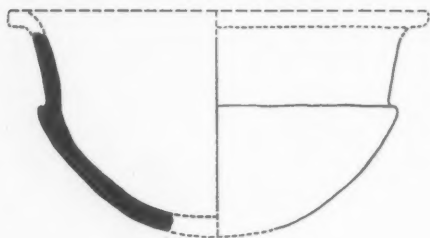
The following is a description of the pottery intended to be complementary to the illustrations in recording its features. Comment on parallels or special features is reserved until the end.

A. THE UNORNAMENTED POTTERY

General Features. The sherds, some 320 in number, appear to belong exclusively to pots with round bases, as no fragment of a flat bottom survives. The fragments, although numerous, do not join up to make any certain restorations, but the general type represented must have been a fairly shallow round-bottomed bowl with an everted neck springing from a shoulder. The rims vary from simple club-shaped thickenings to boldly rolled types in some cases with a curious tendency to angularity of section. Fig. 2, reconstructed from the largest body fragment remaining, may stand as a typical example of the bowls.¹ Unfortunately

¹ Since the above was written some reconstructions have been made at the Manx Museum under Mr. Kermodé's supervision and are shown in fig. 7.

no fragment, with the exception of fig. 5, no. 1, shows the precise interval between rim and shoulder. Many fragments of the bodies (116 sherds) and necks (23 sherds) of bowls remain, the ware showing a tendency in some cases to be better smoothed and finished above the shoulder. Five very thick curved fragments obviously belong to round bases. One fragment of blackish gritty ware remains of a small simple cup with flattened rim, which seems unique on the site (fig. 3). In general the ware is coarse and gritty with fragments of mica in the paste, but usually with a smoothed exterior. In colour it varies from red through brown to black. The paste of the decorated frag-

FIG. 2. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

Restored pots

FIG. 3. ($\frac{1}{4}$)

ments is on the whole finer than that of the unornamented bowls.

Rims. The undecorated rims present a variety of features and are shown in fig. 4. The drawings show the sections and the diameter where it was possible to ascertain it, and it is only needful here to give details of the ware:

- No. 1. Large fragment of heavy rather angular rim. Hard good ware, black exterior with traces of soot, red to grey interior. Mica in paste. From Cist I A.
- No. 2. Angular bent over rim with diagonal strokes on inner bevel. Coarse black to red ware, mica and grit in paste.
- No. 3. Heavy rim fragment of good ware, smoothed black exterior and red interior. Fine grit and little mica in paste.
- No. 4. Small rim fragment of good smooth ware, black smoothed exterior and red interior. Mica and grit in paste.
- No. 5. Small fragment of rim of good smooth black ware with mica in paste.
- No. 6. Broken fragments of rim, probably flat-topped. Associated with about 30 fragments of a small pot with shoulder, probably round bottomed. Red to grey coarse gritty micaceous ware.

THE MULL HILL CIRCLE, ISLE OF MAN 151

- No. 7. Simple thickened rim associated with about 35 fragments of a small thin pot with shoulder. Greyish gritty micaceous ware. From Cist III.
- No. 8. Simple rim associated with about 40 fragments of a small pot of greyish red gritty micaceous ware.
- No. 9. Small fragment of flat-topped rim of coarse reddish ware.

Shoulders. Apart from the rims, the only fragments of unornamented pottery having any distinctive features are those of the

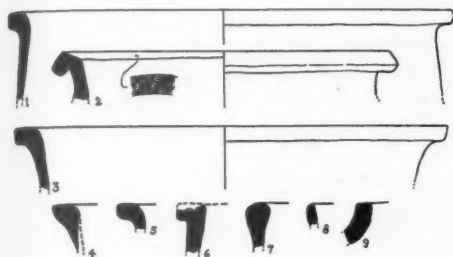


FIG. 4. Rims ($\frac{1}{4}$)



FIG. 5. Shoulders ($\frac{1}{4}$)

carinated shoulders, of which 29 fragments remain. As will be seen from the typical series of sections in fig. 5, the types range from a slight constriction above the line of maximum girth to a projecting ridge with a groove behind. The series has been arranged typologically to show the gradual evolution of the most exaggerated form from the simplest, but it does presuppose a chronological scheme in accordance. While carinations form a feature of certain types of round-bottomed bowls both in the British Isles and on the Continent, the extreme form represented by no. 9 must certainly represent a local eccentricity. An interesting point in potting technique is that most, if not all, the carinations have been produced by working up a fillet of clay applied to the body of the pot.

Details of the ware of the shoulder fragments which are drawn in profile in fig. 5 are given below, and may be taken as typical of the whole group of unornamented sherds:

- No. 1. Fragment of small bowl showing relative position of rim to shoulder, coarse gritty micaceous ware, red to grey.
- No. 2. Fragment of large bowl with slight shoulder, smooth red brown exterior, interior red and gritty. Mica in paste.

- No. 3. Fragment of heavy bowl with slight shoulder, reddish ware, coarse gritty and micaceous.
- No. 4. Moderately incurving shoulder with tendency to incurving below, smooth reddish brown exterior, red gritty exterior, mica in paste.
- No. 5. Developed shoulder with pronounced curve below, greyish gritty ware.
- No. 6. Fragment with incurving below shoulder, smooth reddish exterior, gritty micaceous paste.
- No. 7. Developed shoulder with slight groove behind, good smooth grey exterior, gritty micaceous paste.
- No. 8. Developed shoulder with groove, good smooth black micaceous exterior, interior reddish and gritty and flaked away.
- No. 9. Most exaggerated type of shoulder with deep groove. Smooth grey exterior with interior flaked away. Gritty micaceous paste.

B. THE DECORATED FRAGMENTS

The decorated fragments, although few, present quite exceptional features, some bearing ornament which appears to be unique like the monument from which the pottery comes. In fig. 6 are shown the decorated sherds, which belong to four pots—two from rims and two from shoulders.

- No. 1. Three fragments of the rim and neck of a bowl with an original diameter of 12 in. Decoration is confined to transverse corrugations on the rounded top of the rim, and horizontal ribs separated by shallow grooves on the inside face of the neck. Nine ribs remain on the longest fragment, and another fragment (not illustrated) includes the lower courses of ribbing with a plain surface below, showing that the ornament did not extend very far inside the neck. The ware is rather coarse and gritty in section, although smoothed on the decorated surfaces, and is red on the outer face and greyish inside. The fragments probably belonged to a shallow bowl which may have been carinated: no other fragments appear to have survived.
- No. 2. Single fragment of a thickened and slightly outbent rim of coarse greyish ware with a very lightly impressed decoration of curved lines on the inner face. This pattern is very difficult to make out and can only be seen in a strong oblique light: the drawing must be considered as an attempt at a representation rather than an exact facsimile. The original diameter would have been about 9½ in.
- No. 3. Small shoulder fragment of light reddish brown ware, with well-smoothed exterior decorated with shallow vertical flutings lightly impressed.

No. 4. Four fragments belonging to a shoulder of fairly exaggerated type, of reddish gritty ware, black on the exterior which is smoothed and almost burnished. On the surface is a very lightly impressed design difficult to follow and still more difficult to draw. The complexity and regularity of the ridges and hollows point to its

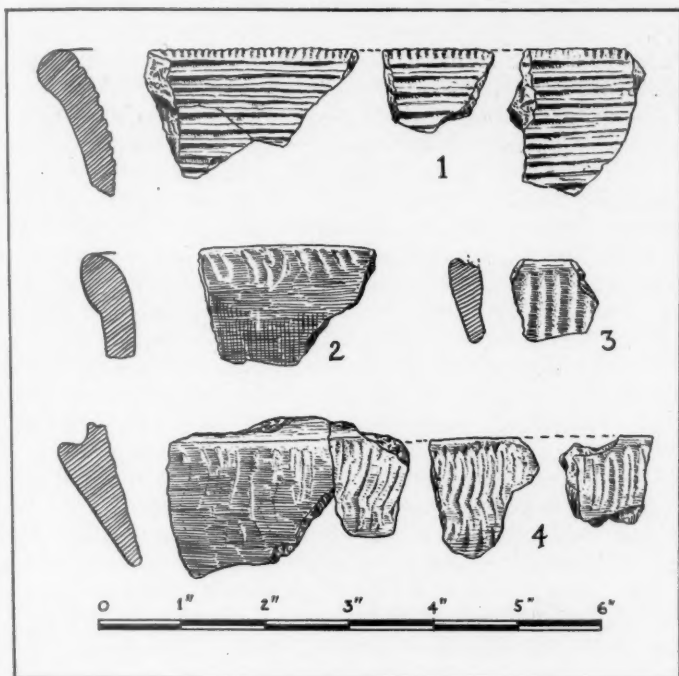


FIG. 6. Decorated Pottery

being an impression from some 'matrix' and not a design drawn on direct with a blunted point.

The fragments were submitted to Dr. H. S. Harrison of the Horniman Museum for examination with a view to determining the method of decoration used. His reply runs as follows:

'The decoration is certainly puzzling; and I can get no further than the suggestion that it is the imprint of a fairly stiff pinnate leaf—of the *upper* not the under side. This fits in with the shallowness of the impression, with its general form where clearly defined and (less satisfactorily) with the relationships between the ridges and grooves. I have not been able to make any satisfactory tests with leaves of the right form and consistency, but I think there are ferns that would give a similar imprint'.

As will be seen from the above description, the pottery from Mull Hill forms a definite group which is in many respects unusual; but although some features may be at present unparalleled, its general characteristics link it with the earlier of the two complex groups of pre-Beaker pottery at present vaguely termed 'Neolithic' which are widely distributed in the British Isles.

The prevalent form at Mull Hill, as has been shown, is a wide-mouthed round-bottomed bowl, with a shoulder which may be quite slight or highly exaggerated. This form of bowl, the writer's Form G, is a distinctive type of the earlier ('Windmill Hill') class of neolithic pottery and occurs in several sites in England, Scotland, and Ireland.¹ Some of the restored forms from the ditches of the causewayed camp at Whitehawk near Brighton, Sussex, suggest the Manx bowls (e.g. no. 30 of the report in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, lxxi) but closer analogies come from sites farther north. From the long barrow at Kilham, E. R. Yorks., Canon Greenwell obtained fragments of a bowl of fine reddish ware which a restored drawing shows to have been very similar in shape to the Manx pots, shallow and with a marked carination,² and one of the bowls from Hanging Grimston in the same Riding appears to be of similar type.

In the Scottish neolithic pottery the shoulder is a frequent feature, but the everted neck associated with it is not so common. The fine bowl from Easterton of Roseisle, Morayshire,³ however, is definitely of the same family as the Manx bowls, and the small group of similar types has been placed by Callander in his class 6—'Wide Shallow Vessels with Everted Rims'.⁴

No systematic work has yet been done on the neolithic pottery of Ireland, but it is most probable that the bowls from the sand-hill sites at Dundrum and Portstewart (Macalister, *Ireland in Pre-Celtic Times*, fig. 75 and p. 200) which closely resemble the Mull Hill examples, are to be assigned to this period.

The decorated fragments are less easy to parallel. The corrugated rim is a frequent feature of the earlier neolithic pottery (e.g. at Abingdon), but the ribbing of the inside of the lip is a feature apparently unique. A fragment of late neolithic pottery ('Peterborough' type) from the River Wey at Weybridge, Surrey (*Antiq. Journ.*, v, 431), has on the exterior ribs and grooves

¹ For a full review of the type and illustrations of the Kilham and other bowls see the writer's paper referred to above.

² Now in the British Museum. Greenwell mentions the fragments (*British Barrows*, no. ccxxxiv), but gives no drawing.

³ *Proc. Soc. Antiq. Scot.*, lxiii, 56-7.

⁴ *Ibid.*, 81.

THE MULL HILL CIRCLE, ISLE OF MAN 155

somewhat as at Mull Hill, but the resemblance goes no farther.

The vertical fluting on no. 3 may be compared with that on many Scottish bowls, including that from Roseisle mentioned above.

The 'fern-leaf' impressions on the fragments of shoulder seem at present quite without parallel in the British Isles or elsewhere.

Apart from certain peculiarities the pottery as a group is clearly to be identified with the earlier neolithic pottery of the British Isles, that which is characteristic of the causewayed camps of the south of England and some at least of the long barrows and which in Scotland is found in the long cists of Arran and Bute. The Isle of Man possesses more than one long barrow, the finest being the cairn at Gretch Veg.¹ It has been argued by Mr. Leeds² that this is the 'megalithic' pottery with analogues in Portugal and the western seaboard, and that its introduction into the British Isles must be considered in connexion with the distribution of megaliths. The occurrence of similar bowls in the Isle of Man, Ireland, and Scotland points to traffic up the Irish Sea, but the ultimate origin of the type is by no means clear. If it is truly the pottery of the megalith builders, it is to the megalithic diffusion centres that we must look for analogues, but on the other hand, the causewayed camps with which it is associated must have their origin in the Lower Rhine.³ From whatever region it may have reached the Isle of Man it seems certain that in the form in which it is found in the Mull Hill Circle the pottery is the result of considerable local development in which, as a result of 'inbreeding' so to speak, peculiarities such as exaggerated shoulders or peculiar forms of decoration appeared. The leaf-shaped arrow-heads with which it is associated are themselves of late types, and the circular arrangement of the cists cannot be an early form, while the fact that they may have contained cremations rather than inhumations might also be cited in support of a late period, so that, although the culture is essentially neolithic, the actual date may be well in the Bronze Age. Evidence from several sites shows that in the west of England the earlier type of neo-

¹ See *Archaeologia Cambrensis*, lxxxiv, pp. 170-4. Presidential Address by Mr. P. M. C. Kermodé.

² *Antiq. Journ.*, vii, 462.

³ Prof. V. G. Childe has recently made a comprehensive study of the problem in 'The Continental Affinities of British Neolithic Pottery', *Arch. Journ.*, lxxxviii.

lithic pottery survived untouched until the invasion of the Beaker folk from the east, and such survival in a remote part would naturally tend to produce aberrant forms such as those which appear to mark off the Mull Hill pottery from the main classes of pre-Beaker wares.

The pottery does not apparently stand alone in the Isle of Man, because when some round huts on Mull Hill were excavated in 1893 pottery said to be similar to that from the Circle was found together with leaf arrow-heads.

SUMMARY

The Mull Hill Circle must be reckoned fortunate among megaliths by reason of the discovery of so much datable material in its cists, but while the pottery and flints together point to connexions with the 'Windmill Hill' neolithic culture, the problem of the plan of the monument is by no means simple. As a whole the structure appears to be unique, and even remote resemblances are hard to find. Each unit of two cists and an entrance passage is clearly to be equated with the similar arrangement found in such degenerate long barrows as Capel Garmon (Denbigh) where the portal at the end of the mound has become a mere ceremonial dummy, and the pair of chambers is entered by a passage at right angles leading from the side of the mound. The cists at Mull Hill are clearly degenerate chambers each of which retains a vestigial doorway formed by small uprights inside the main walling stones, and in some cases a flat stone as a sill. Relationships have recently been suggested between the Capel Garmon plan and that of two megalithic structures in Ireland, those of Leac Con Mic Ruis, co. Sligo and Ballyglass, co. Mayo (W. J. Hemp in *Antiquity*, v, 98-101). In these the pair of chambers has become one exaggerated oval area with the entrance passage dwarfed.

The circular arrangement of the cists-passage groups is less easy to match. An arrangement of six small dolmens in a circle, the whole approached by a covered entrance passage, formerly existed near St. Heliers, Jersey, but was removed in 1787 to Henley (see R. A. Smith in *Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxxi, 133-45), but this can hardly be quoted as a parallel to Mull Hill.

An interesting point in its plan are the 'entrances' at north and south. This feature suggests comparison with the opposed entrances of the earthwork circles such as those on Thornbrough Moor and Hutton Moor near Ripon, 'Arthur's Round Table' at Penrith, and that surrounding the stone circle at Arbor Low.

Taken collectively, the evidence from Mull Hill points to the monument having been erected by a people of neolithic culture, as is shown by their pottery, their arrow-heads, and probably by the cists-and-passage element of the design, but a people not uninfluenced by the changes which were taking place on the mainland during the early Bronze Age. The circular form of



FIG. 7. Restored Pots from Mull Hill

the monument indicates a tradition wholly foreign to that of the long barrow leaf arrow-head-Windmill Hill pottery complex and has definite Bronze Age affinities, and the cremations may point also to a comparatively late date, although neolithic cremations are not unknown and inhumation was the early Bronze Age practice. The Mull Hill Circle is at present unique, and unless further examples of its type are recognized we must consider it as the *tour de force* of an insular community which, although not completely cut off from the main stream of events, was sufficiently isolated to develop its culture in certain directions along its own lines, and so produce a structure which is in so many of its features perhaps even more puzzling than the average of those enigmatical structures, the megaliths.

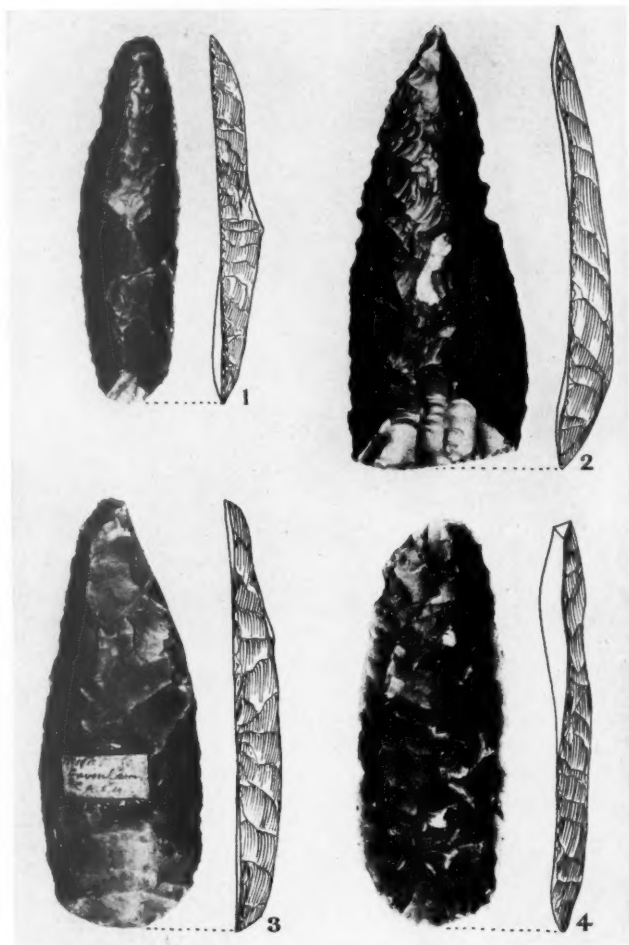
My sincere thanks are due to Mr. Kermode not only for the loan of the pottery which alone made this paper possible, but for his help and advice on several points at issue.

The Date of the Plano-Convex Flint-Knife in England and Wales

By J. GRAHAME D. CLARK

THE type here discussed is a common feature of most collections of surface flints from this country, but little serious study has been devoted to it ; and though it has frequently been found in datable associations, no one seems to have attached it to any particular culture. Collectors in East Anglia have long called specimens of the type 'slugs', a term unfortunately employed in other areas, for instance Sussex, to describe flint fabricators. In view of this confusion the author suggests the use of the term 'plano-convex-knife' which accurately describes the section of the implement. The type is characterized by pressure or scale flaking on the slightly convex upper face, the under surface retaining the flake surface, usually with the bulb and sometimes with the striking platform intact. As a general rule the flake from which the knife is made shows a distinct curve in its longitudinal axis. As a result of the fine pressure technique employed, the convex surface of the implement commonly gives a glossy or soapy feel to the touch. In the finer and more typical specimens the whole of this upper surface shows the characteristic secondary flaking, though in some cases the central area of the flake is allowed to retain its primary character. In plan the commonest form is elongated oval of varying width (nos. 1 and 2), which in a few examples (e.g. one from Bishop's Burton, barr. CCLV) serrated round the entire edge save for the butt-end. The point is normally obtuse, if not rounded, and in a few cases (no. 3) is trimmed to a scraping edge. Finally we have to note rather a distinct variety with a straight chisel-like extremity (no. 4) from which flakes have been removed in the main line of the implement. This particular specimen has lateral notches as though for hafting.

It is important to rescue the type of which the characteristics and varieties have just been described from the jumble of surface material once confidently lumped together as 'Neolithic'. Fortunately for us they are found abundantly with burials, and it is proposed first of all to analyse the kinds of pottery with which the type is found in strict funerary associations.



Different forms of the 'plano-convex knife' (1). (From specimens in the University Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Cambridge)

TABLE I
Associated with Beaker and Food-vessel

No.	Locality	Rite	Reference
1	Painsthorpe, barr. 83	Inhum.	Mortimer, fig. 285

TABLE 2
Associated with Food-vessels

No.	Locality	Rite	Reference
1	Acklam, barr. 204	Crem.	Mortimer, fig. 197
2	" " 208	Inhum.	" " 206
3	Aldro, barr. 87	"	" " 140
4	Beverley-Market Weighton Rd.	"	<i>Archaeologia</i> , xxxiv, pl. xx, 3
5	Bishop's Burton, barr. CCLV	"	" lii, p. 31
6	" " " CCLVII	"	Greenwell coll. B.M.
7	Cadno Mt., Pendine, Carm.	Crem.	<i>Arch. Cambr.</i> , 1918, p. 47
8	Folkton, barr. CCXLI	Inhum.	<i>Archaeologia</i> , lii, pp. 9-10
9	" " CCXLIII	"	Greenwell coll. B.M.
10	Garrowby, barr. 42	"	Mortimer, fig. 386
11	" " 104	"	" " 351
12	" " 197	"	" " 143
13	Garton Slack, barr. 75	"	" " 571
14	Gilling, barr. CCXXXIII	"	Greenwell, <i>British Barrows</i> , pp. 552-3; B.M.
15	Goodmanham, barr. CII	"	Greenwell coll. B.M.
16	Huggate Wold, barr. 226	"	Mortimer, fig. 908
17	Hutton Buscel, barr. CLIV	Crem.	Greenwell, <i>British Barrows</i> , p. 363; B.M.
18	Painsthorpe, barr. 98	Inhum.	Mortimer, fig. 341
19	Riggs, barr. 41	"	" " 445
20	Rudstone, barr. LXIX	"	Greenwell coll. B.M.
21	Towthorpe, barr. 73	Crem.	Mortimer, fig. 38
22	Wardlow	Inhum.	Bateman coll. Sheffield M.
23	Willerby, barr. XXXV	"	Greenwell coll. B.M.

TABLE 3
Associated with Cinerary Urns

No.	Locality	Type of urn	Reference
1	Blanch, barr. C 90	Overhanging rim	Mortimer, fig. 966
2	Broughton, Lincs. (2), barr. 2		B.M.; <i>Arch. J.</i> , viii, 344
3	Bryn Bugeilyn, Llangollen	Early moulded rim type	<i>Arch. Cambr.</i> , 1868, p. 242
4	Market Lavington, Wilts.		<i>W.A.M.</i> , xliii, 396-7, pl. iii, 3

The evidence can most clearly be summarized by the following table, showing the number of occasions on which the association has been observed in England and Wales with the various types of pottery :

<i>Neolithic</i>	<i>Beaker</i>	<i>Beaker + Food-vessel</i>	<i>Food-vessel</i>	<i>Urns (Cinerary)</i>
0	0	1	23	4

In two more cases associations of a less strict character are recorded with food-vessels.

TABLE 4

Indirect Association with Food-vessels

<i>No.</i>	<i>Locality</i>	<i>Rite</i>	<i>Reference</i>
1	Garton Slack, barr. C 62	Inhum.	Mortimer, fig. 534
	N.B.—Food-vessel in same grave but with different interment.		
2	Garton Slack, barr. C 67	Inhum.	Mortimer, fig. 610
	N.B.—Two other graves each with a food-vessel on same level.		

The date suggested by this evidence would seem to be early to middle Bronze Age, a conclusion supported by discovery by Mortimer in barr. C 39 at Towthorpe¹ of a typical example with an inhumation burial accompanied by a riveted metal dagger of Plymstock type and a holed hammer, and again by a similar occurrence at Garbeibio, Montgomery, with an axe-hammer ascribed by Dr. Mortimer Wheeler to the early-middle Bronze Age.² Further in nineteen cases typical examples were found in unaccompanied burials in round barrows, eleven of these being inhumations, and eight cremations (see Tables 5 and 6).

The evidence seems to suggest rather strongly that this type came into general use in the early Bronze Age, continuing in fair abundance into the middle Bronze Age, and that it is to be considered as an integral part of the food-vessel and early cinerary urn complex. It is important to note that the type has no connexion with the beaker pottery except in so far as this is directly associated with food-vessels.

One possibility remains to be explored, namely, how far, if at all, the flint type can trace its descent to the Neolithic after

¹ Mortimer, fig. 10.

² *Arch. Cambr.*, 1923 p. 286, and figs. 4 b and c.

TABLE 5
Associated with Unaccompanied Inhumations

No.	Locality	Reference
1	Acklam, barr. 211	Mortimer, fig. 220
2	Blanch, barr. 240	" " 982
3	Chollerford, North	<i>P.S.A. Newcastle</i> , ii, p. 171
4	Cowlam, barr. LIX	B.M.
5	Folkton (3), barr. CCXXXIX	B.M.
6	Goodmanham, barr. XCII	Greenwell coll. B.M.
7	Pickering (7 m. E. of)	Cat. Bateman coll. J. 93-169
8	Ribden Low	Bateman, <i>Ten Years Diggings</i> , pp. 127 and 151
9	Rudstone, barr. LXVII	Greenwell coll. B.M.
10	Weaverthorpe, barr. XLIV	Greenwell, <i>Brit. Barr.</i> , p. 198; B.M.
11	Wharram Percy, barr. 66	Mortimer, fig. 82

TABLE 6
Associated with Unaccompanied Cremations

No.	Locality	Reference
1	Aldro, barr. 113	Mortimer, fig. 164
2	Castle Carrock, Cumb.	Greenwell, <i>Brit. Barr.</i> , p. 153
3	Etton, barr. LXXXII	" " p. 129
4	Ford Common	" " p. 407
5	Gilling, barr. CXXXIII	B.M.
6	Hanging Grimston, barr. 56	Mortimer, fig. 56
7	Musdin, Staffs.	Bateman, <i>Ten Years Diggings</i> , p. 151
8	Painsthorpe, barr. 98	Mortimer, fig. 333

the manner of the food-vessel itself. In this connexion it will be remembered that a very fine example of the type was found together with four thin-butted polished flint celts, a polished flake knife, and five large lozenge arrow-heads in a cist in the Seamer Moor barrow, a member of the long barrow family. Another was found at the dwelling site of Grovehurst associated with polished flint celts, one large and two small flint sickles, and pottery which is classed as Neolithic, though not very typical. At the same time it must be said that while the Seamer Moor barrow belongs undoubtedly to a neolithic tradition, it is placed by many authorities chronologically in the early Bronze Age. Little, therefore, can be argued in respect of the cultural affinities of any single one of the grave goods, since early Bronze Age influences cannot be precluded. Again, while Grovehurst may be considered

as in the main at least of neolithic tradition, the conditions or its excavation were such that little can be argued from any single specimen in the collection yielded by the site and now in the British Museum. Furthermore against these two rather shaky pieces of evidence we can point to the two undoubted facts that neither the neolithic camps nor the true long barrows of England have yielded a single specimen. When the wealth in flint artifacts of Windmill Hill¹ alone is considered, this evidence must weigh heavily against the idea that the type may have existed in the Neolithic period.

Outside our immediate area knives of the type we are considering are found plentifully in Scotland, the Isle of Man, and Ireland. The fact of their occurrence in Ireland² is significant in view of our opinion that they are associated in no way with the pure Beaker culture.

¹ Information from Mr. Alex. Keiller, F.S.A.

² e.g. Killicarney, Cavan (*J.R.H.A.A.I.* (= *J.R.S.A.I.*), 4th ser., vol. v, p. 192 fig. 6 (2)); near Glarryford, near Broughshane, Antrim (*J.R.S.A.I.*, 4th ser., vol. ix, p. 110, and pl. 1, 2); Glagorm Parks, Fenaghy, near Cullybackey (*J.R.S.A.I.*, 4th ser., vol. ix, p. 110). All three are cases of association with cinerary urns.

Abergairn Castle, Aberdeenshire

By W. DOUGLAS SIMPSON, M.A., D.Litt., F.S.A.Scot.

Local Secretary

ABERGAI RN CASTLE is finely situated on the summit of an isolated kaim about half a mile west of the upper outlet of the Pass of Ballater, and about the same distance north-east of St. Kentigern's ancient church, near the junction of the Gairn with the Dee. The castle had commanded a magnificent view, now partly obscured to the south-west by graceful birch trees, of Glenmuick and the hills which enclose it, culminating in the grand outline of Lochnagar. Westward and northward the ground rises and hides the valleys of the Dee and the Gairn. To the east and south the kaim sinks abruptly into a wide bottom extending to the mouth of the Pass of Ballater. Through this bottom runs a tiny stream that drains the Pass; and the flats adjoining its bed are still largely in marsh, so that before modern drainage this must have provided a strong defence for the site.

The kaim forms one of a series of fluvio-glacial deposits left by the stagnant ice which in the latter part of Pleistocene times had piled itself up against the west front of Craigendarroch and along the hollow north flank of the Creagan Riach and Craig of Proney range. It was the melting water from this mass of decaying glacier that appears to have notched out the Pass of Ballater.

Although the remains of the little castle are now extremely slight, they are of considerable interest, as showing a type of building somewhat rare in Aberdeenshire. The plan is that of the 'two-stepped' castle, consisting of a rectangular main building, with a round tower appended to one corner. It is thus a midway stage in development between the simple square tower-house and the fully matured 'three-stepped' or Z-plan, with a tower placed *en échelon* at each of two opposite corners. Abergeldie Castle, a few miles farther up the Dee, is another example of this tentative plan, on a much larger scale. The castles of Pitfichie and Balfuig, on Donside,¹ are also instances—the flanking tower at Balfuig being square. The small castle of Lethenty, between Inverurie and Old Meldrum, also shows the square tower-house with an echeloned round tower. Forest of Birse Castle, now restored, completes the list of two-stepped castles with which I am acquainted in Aberdeenshire; nor is the type at all common elsewhere in Scotland.

¹ *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, vol. lv, pp. 135-9, 142-6.

In the autumn of 1931 the ruins were excavated by the owner, Mr. Alexander Keiller of Morven, F.S.A., F.S.A.Scot., the work being directed in his absence by Mrs. Keiller. It is the purpose of this short paper to give an account of the results (see plan, fig. 1).

As excavated the walls of the main building survive to a height of nowhere more than 4 ft., but part of the round tower

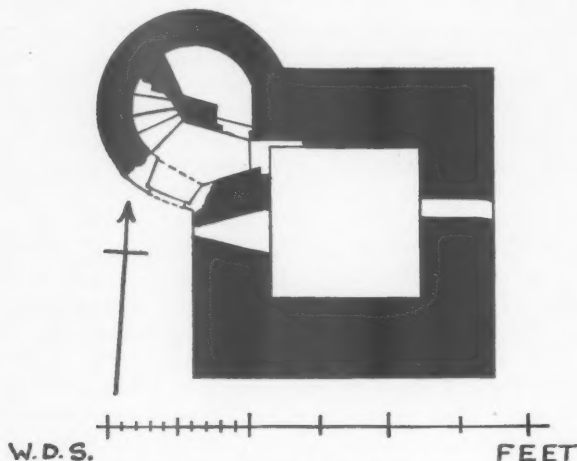


FIG. 1. Abergairn Castle: plan

stands to a height of about 10 ft. This tower had been 14 ft. in diameter over walls 2 ft. 8 in. thick. The masonry is of the kind prevalent in these parts about the end of the sixteenth century—for example, at Knock Castle, on the opposite side of the Dee. It consists of large untooled stones, with smaller flat chips wedged into the interstices as pinnings. On being cleared out, the interior of the tower was found to have contained the spiral stair (fig. 2), of which three steps, roughly formed in granite, are still *in situ*. These steps, which have a 10-in. rise, are not properly centred on a newel; neither are they bonded into the walls of the tower, but have their ends tightly packed in with chips of stone and good mortar. Underneath the ascending stair is contrived a small roughly paved 'pit': the jambs of the door into this cell are still in part preserved, and are formed in granite, the outer arris being turned off in a narrow curve—a moulding not very usual at this period in Scotland. The east jamb-stone has been cloured away for the sake of the iron door-bat, the dove-tailed pocket for which is still seen.

The main building measures 22 ft. 3 in. by 21 ft. 9 in., the round tower being appended to its north-west corner. Its walls are 5 ft. 6 in. thick, their great strength being necessary to withstand the thrust of the vault which we know to have existed in its basement. The masonry is similar in texture to that of the tower, and the heartings are solidly grouted throughout. The



[Photograph, Mrs. Keiller

FIG. 2. Abergairn Castle: interior view of stair-tower, after excavation

door was on the west side, in the re-entrant angle of the round tower, and was flanked by a loophole in the adjoining wall of the main building. In the opposite wall is a slop-drain. The basement measures 11 ft. 2 in. square.

Included in the granitic and schistose masonry of the walls are occasional pieces of a beautiful pink quartz-porphyry, with large and lustrous felspar phenocrysts.² The whole building rests on a foundation of massive boulders, laid on the 'pan'.

The only ancient relics found were some fragments of a glass flagon of a common seventeenth-century type, and one or two sherds of pottery of about the same date. No doubt the little tower-house would have had its outbuildings, but not a vestige of these was found, and very likely they were built of clay. The small size of the structure supports the received account that it

² A dyke of this rock is intruded in the hornblende schists above Abergairn and Corriebeg.

was nothing more than a hunting lodge. It would contain the usual three or four stories and a garret in its height; while the stair tower probably had a corbelled-out and oversailing cap-house, as at Birse Castle. It may be conjectured that the upper rooms were reached by a turret stair corbelled out in the west re-entrant, as it is unlikely that a stair so badly constructed as that in the round tower could have been carried higher than the main floor.

Abergairn, like Strathgirnock across the Dee, was an outpost of the Forbesees in a country predominantly Gordon. A bond of manrent exists, dated 1468, in which Lord Forbes acknowledges a grant from the earl of Huntly of the lands of 'Abirgardin, liande in the barony of Obyne (Aboyne)'.¹ The date of the castle is established by a deed, dated 16th June 1614, whereby Arthur, Lord Forbes, sold to William Gordon of Abergeldie the lands of 'Eister and Waster Abirgardynes', with their pertinents, and 'the fortalice newly built and at present uncompleted' (*et fortalicio de novo in edificato et in opere adhuc non completo*).² In the same year the castle is described as 'the manor place and stane-hous foundit upon wolt (vaulting) on the said lands of Easter Abirgardyne'.³

The ruins have been repaired by Mr. Keiller, who is laying out the enclosing grounds as a pleasure-ground.

¹ *Antiquities of the Shires of Aberdeen and Banff* (Spalding Club), vol. iv, p. 405.

² *Records of Aboyne* (New Spalding Club), p. 224.

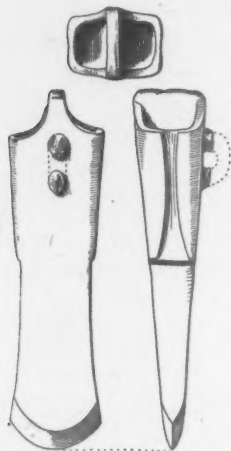
³ *House of Gordon* (New Spalding Club), vol. i, p. 19.

Notes

Jadeite Celt from Cheshire.—During draining operations in 1930 at Lyme Park, north-east Cheshire, an exceptional implement of polished jadeite was found 3 ft. from the surface in undisturbed clay, and is here reproduced by permission of the Honourable Richard Legh (pl. xxxiii, fig. 1). It is $10\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and perfect except for the extreme point of the butt. The faces are equally convex with a slight median ridge towards the butt, and the sides are as sharp as the curved cutting-edge. The colour is a greenish mottled grey; and the production of a symmetrical implement in such a hard material implies extraordinary skill and patience towards the end of the Neolithic period, when such exhibition pieces were in great demand. The raw material may have come from Switzerland, but Brittany was at least one home of the industry, and the type is illustrated by Déchelette (*Manuel*, i, 514, fig. 184, no. 9) from the famous tumulus of Mané-er-Hroeck at Locmariaquer, Morbihan, where over a hundred celts of jadeite and fibrolite were discovered. Prof. Daryll Forde, who has studied the distribution of jadeite, callais, and similar semi-precious stones in Europe, says that the jadeite celts were for ceremonial, not ordinary use, and that 'Brittany was probably the source of inspiration and perhaps the scene of the manufacture of the long thin point-butt celts of greenstone occurring as stray finds in our own islands' (*Journ. Royal Anthropol. Inst.*, lx, 1930, p. 211). Such finds are rare in England, but the new specimen is much like one in the British Museum from Canterbury (*Stone Age Guide*, 3rd edn., p. 100, fig. 94). In Scotland, on the other hand, they are plentiful, and no less than ten examples are in the National Museum of Antiquities at Edinburgh. Some of these are published in *Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, ix, 356; xvii, 383; xxvi, 175; and they have been found at least in seven counties. Two German hoards from Thuringia are noticed in *Prähistorische Zeitschrift*, iv (1912), 231; and the group from Gonsenheim near Mainz is in Lindenschmit's *Altthümer*, I, i, pl. 1, 19.

Origin of the Socketed Celt.—Though commonly derived from the winged type, the socketed celt has been thought by some to have another origin; and objections to the current theory were stated by Dr. Harrison in *Man*, 1926, no. 143, where Déchelette's dictum is quoted, that the socket was in use for spear-heads before it was applied to the celt. Dr. Sophus Müller has traced the evolution of a common Danish form of socketed celt to the flanged type, in which the split shaft was attached to the tang by a coil of wire (*Mém. Soc. Antiq. du Nord*, 1908-13, p. 26). Prof. Gordon Childe figures another form in *Antiquity*, 1928, p. 42, which suggests an independent evolution of the socketed celt in Silesia: in his opinion it was diffused throughout Central Europe by the Lausitz (Lusatian) people. A specimen that reveals its own

origin and may well date from the time when the septum began to



Socketed celt belonging to
Capt. John Ball ($\frac{1}{2}$)

disappear, has been lent for reproduction by Capt. John Ball, but the only clue to its locality is a faded inscription in ink reading HERTZ, which may be merely the name of a former owner. On the narrow faces can be seen the outline of pairs of wings, the sunk area between representing in metal the wooden shaft-head on a lower plane. On one of the broader faces remain the stumps of a loop, and celts with the loop in this unusual position have been illustrated in this *Journal*, iv, 151 (cp. Evans, *Bronze*, p. 130). The septum is thick and projects beyond the sides: the cutting-edge is bevelled on both faces and may have been reground, as it lacks the dark green patina that covers the rest of the implement. The length is 4.2 in., and present weight 5 $\frac{1}{4}$ oz. Av.; and the length of each socket is 2.1 in. from the end of the flange, leaving exactly the same length of solid metal towards the cutting-edge. The sockets thus extend as far as the rudimentary wings, where a constriction can be seen in the profile.

Roman Gold Bracelets from York.—The three gold bracelets here illustrated (pl. xxxiv) were found at or in the neighbourhood of York, and were acquired by a collector of that city, at whose death they passed to his nephew, Mr. F. E. Huckle of Luton. Mr. Huckle recently submitted them for an opinion to the Department of British and Mediaeval Antiquities in the British Museum, and readily consented to their publication in this *Journal*. In writing the following note for this purpose, Mr. Christopher Hawkes desires to acknowledge help from Mr. Reginald Smith and Mr. F. N. Pryce.

The bracelets are certainly of the Roman period: no information is available about their discovery, but from their size they are obviously child's ornaments, and it is most likely that they were found in a child's grave, probably in one of the cemeteries immediately outside Roman York.

No. 1 is formed of a penannular hollow tube of thin gold beaten over a core apparently of base bronze, a little of which can just be seen protruding from its gold sheath at one end: an imperfectly welded seam is visible in the inward surface of the gold near each end, where the tube tapers slightly from the middle. It terminates by contracting into plain gold wires, which complete the circle by being each wound round the end of the tube opposite, where a knob is placed to secure the coils; these number three and a half, and the end of the wires is flattened.

Greatest diameter 4.3 cm. : weight, 104 grains.

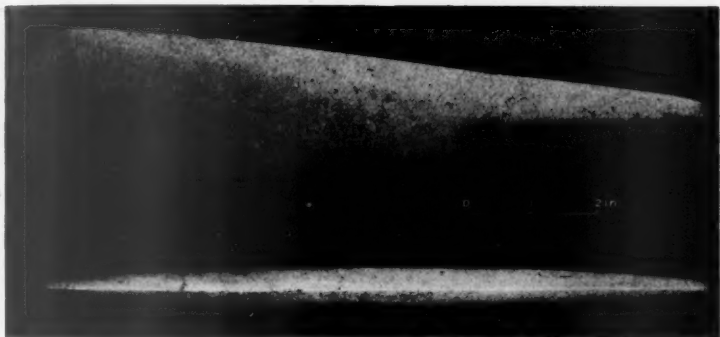


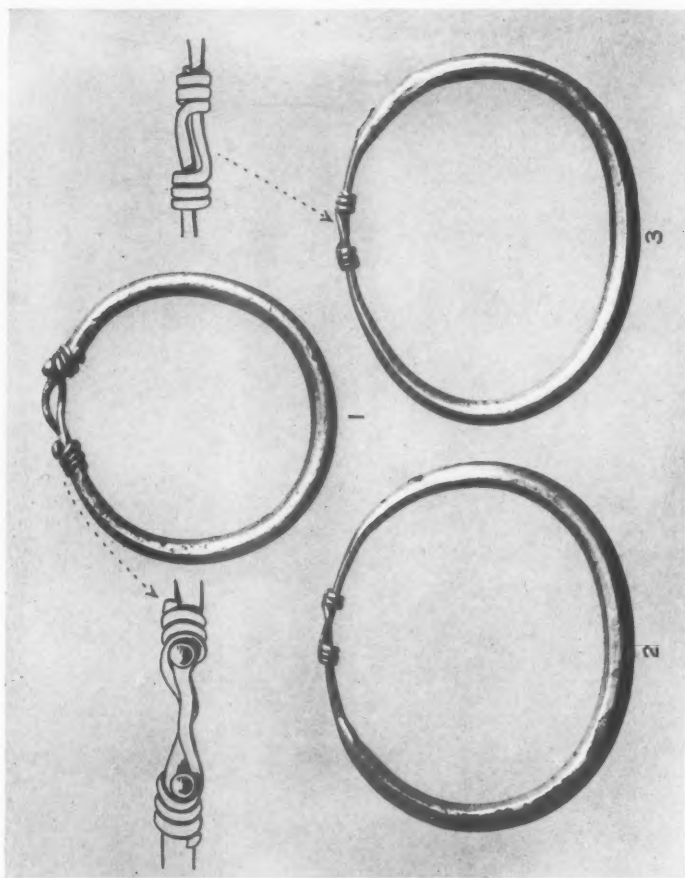
FIG. 1. Jadeite celt from Cheshire



b

a

FIG. 2. Bronze Age beakers: *a* from Ightham, *b* from Kew Gardens



Roman gold bracelets from York. (1: detail 1)

Nos. 2 and 3 are a pair and are in general similar to no. 1, but they are larger and of more oval shape: they also lack a base-metal core (as may be seen where no. 3 has in one place had its surface accidentally pierced), and have a far more pronounced taper towards the ends, where knobs like those of no. 1 are absent, and thus the terminal wires form an unimpeded slip-knot attachment.

Greatest diameter (both) 5.3 cm.: weight (the pair together), 247 grains.

Bracelets of this form are dated second and third centuries A.D., and in the *British Museum Catalogue of Greek, Etruscan, and Roman Jewellery*, nos. 2807, 2808, and 2809 (plate LXVI) illustrate the type from the continent: a similar slip-knot attachment is found on analogous bracelets formed of twisted gold wires or rods (e.g. no. 2803, plate LXIV, *ibid.*), and on pendent rings (e.g. no. 2934, plate LXVIII, *ibid.*), of contemporary date.

In Britain the best dated parallel is provided by the well-known grave find at Chalkwell, near Sittingbourne, Kent, published by George Payne in 1886 (*Arch. Cantiana*, xvi, 9 ff.: see also Roach Smith, *Collectanea Antiqua*, vii, 187). In an ornamented lead coffin, lying east and west, were found the bones of a child of about six with an oval jet bracelet, a plain hollow gold bracelet, and another with the same slip-knot attachment as our nos. 2 and 3, but with the body formed not of a hollow tube but of two spirally intertwisting wires. The objects are now in the British Museum (*Catalogue* nos. 2791-3), as is the important associated find of a third-century gold finger-ring (*B.M. Catalogue of Rings*, no. 977): further dating evidence is furnished by pottery (including a Castor-ware beaker) and glass found immediately outside the coffin.

The gold bracelets found near New Grange in Ireland (*B.M. Cat. of Jewellery*, nos. 2795-6) also provide approximate parallels, one having the knobs at the base of the terminal wires like our no. 1: these are evidently loot from Roman Britain carried off to Ireland in the third or fourth century. Fourth-century manufacture of the type as represented by the York bracelets is apparently not attested, and if, as seems likely, they came from a child's inhumation-burial like that at Chalkwell, we may be all the more confident in ascribing to them a third-century date.

Two Early Bronze Age Beakers.—The following description of two fresh specimens is contributed by Mr. R. F. Jessup. A small beaker found in a sand pit on Ightham Common about 3 miles east of Sevenoaks, Kent, has recently been purchased for the British Museum (pl. xxxiii, fig. 2 a). Nothing seems to have been associated with it, and there is now no trace of a grave or of a hut site in the pit; but the rough unfinished interior where the black core of the fabric is exposed suggests that it was not intended for domestic use, and it might be argued further that its undamaged condition is the result of careful deposition in a grave. With its globular shape and slightly outbent lip, the beaker falls into Abercromby's Group B; it is made of light drab-coloured clay, irregularly

burnished on the surface, and decorated from lip to base with horizontal lines impressed with a twisted cord. The height is 3.6 in. and diameter at the mouth 4 in. It is a poor and debased pot, made probably at the end of the Beaker period, which, in Britain, closed about 1400 B.C.

The late Benjamin Harrison recorded the destruction of many mounds containing cists of sandstone when Ightham Common was being prepared for cultivation about 1857.¹ According to Harrison's informant, a labourer who was present at the time, the cists contained ashes, and this seems to rule out the possibility that they were built by the Beaker people.

It may be worth while to mention here a collection of Beaker pottery presented to Maidstone Museum many years ago by Major R. Luard Selby; according to the Museum records it came from Ightham Mote ($\frac{3}{4}$ mile south of Ightham Common), but whether this was the actual find-spot, or whether the pottery came out of Major Luard Selby's collection at Ightham Mote is not known.

The second beaker (pl. xxxiii, fig. 2 b), a welcome addition to the small group from Surrey, was found some 700 yards from the bank of the Thames in West Hall Road, Kew Gardens, during the construction of a tennis court in 1912, and I am indebted to its owner, Mrs. Riley, for allowing me to publish it. This is a heavy globular pot of dark drab-coloured clay, the brick-red core being visible in a recent fracture at the base. The surface is not particularly well finished, but the interior and the rim are carefully smoothed as we should expect in a beaker made primarily for domestic use. The decoration, consisting of stab markings produced with a sharp triangular instrument, perhaps a broken bone, is in three zones of horizontal lines, one just below the rim, the second on the bulge, and the third at the base. The vessel is 4.85 in. in height and 4.6 in. in diameter at the mouth. Notwithstanding the unusual rim, which is exaggerated to form an uneven collar-like neck somewhat similar to a decorated example from Yorkshire illustrated by Abercromby, *Bronze Age Pottery*, i, plate xiii, 153, the Kew beaker must be regarded as an uncommon variety of Type B. There is in the British Museum a beaker from Mortlake; and of the others recorded from Surrey,² two—those found at Walton and at Kew—come from the banks of the Thames, and indicate a route which was an important line of penetration during the invasions of the Beaker folk.

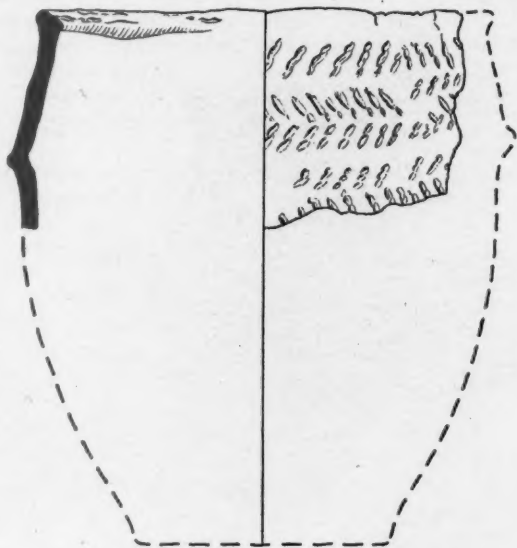
Bronze Age Burial at Chichester.—Mr. I. C. Hannah, F.S.A., communicates the following note: Excavations in connexion with electric light cables in the cattle market at Chichester—outside the walls on the east, south of the Brighton road—have brought to light rather large quantities of pottery fragments. The great majority is of the Roman period, but a few sherds are medieval.

By far the earliest and most interesting (perhaps also the only

¹ E. R. Harrison, *Harrison of Ightham* (1928), p. 65, and F. J. Bennett, *Ightham* (1907), p. 53.

² D. C. Whimster, *Archaeology of Surrey* (1931), pp. 63-4.

pre-Roman fragment) is a sherd from which the Bronze Age food-vessel here illustrated has been reconstructed by the staff of the London Museum. In general character it resembles an urn dug up on Storrington Down



Bronze Age food-vessel from Chichester (4)

about 1840, which is figured in *Sussex Archaeological Collections*, i, 55. It is a food-vessel of early-middle Bronze Age date, which Dr. R. E. M. Wheeler assigns to about the sixteenth century B.C. Its upper part is ornamented by rough incisions in a sort of herring-bone pattern which are far more irregular than the corresponding work on the Storrington urn. The colour is greyish and the workmanship is extremely rude.

There can be little doubt that it was originally included in a burial on the banks of the river Lavant, but this was probably disturbed by the rise of the city of Regnum. It was found in November 1930, and is now in the collection of Mr. W. L. White, Emlyn, Selsey.

Beaker from Baginton, Warwickshire.—Mr. P. B. Chatwin, F.S.A., reports that in January, 1931, an elaborately ornamented Bronze Age beaker was discovered by a workman in a gravel pit at Baginton near Coventry. One half, unfortunately, was destroyed by his pick; the remainder was taken to Mr. J. H. Edwards, Hon. Sec. of the Coventry Natural History Society, who at once visited the site. He found a roughly worked flint scraper in close proximity to the place where the beaker had been, but nothing was found later when the surrounding soil was carefully riddled.

The beaker is $8\frac{3}{4}$ in. high, and was found about 8 ft. below the surface. The site is 200 yards to the north-east of the gravel pit where four years ago Mr. Edwards discovered considerable Roman remains.



Beaker from Baginton, Warwickshire ($\frac{1}{4}$)

Ancient River Courses in the Fens and the Roman Occupation.—Mr. T. C. Lethbridge, F.S.A., sends the following note: Major Gordon Fowler of Queen Adelaide, Ely, who manages the water transport of the Ely Beet Sugar Factory, has made a discovery of considerable importance to students of British archaeology. He has shown that the old courses followed by the streams and rivers before the drainage of the Fens are now clearly visible as banks of silt standing well above the present level of the surrounding land. This is due to the shrinkage of the fen peat, which contracted on drying to, say, a third of its original thickness, and has left the old river bed high up above it. These river beds are known in some places by the dialect word *Roddon*, which Major Fowler has now given to them all. He has also shown that almost all Romano-British objects found in the Fens have in reality been found in or on the banks of these Roddons, or else come from Fen islands. This has completely changed all our ideas of the Roman occupation of the area. Any distribution map of finds (e.g. Fox, *Archaeology of the Cambridge Region*, Map IV), made before the courses of these old rivers were recognized, gives the impression that the Fens were habitable and drained at this time. Now it is evident that the Fens were a hopeless morass in Roman times as in the Middle Ages, and that the numerous Romano-British finds

from them only indicate the extent to which the waterways were used for boat and barge traffic.

Major Fowler has also demonstrated that one Roddon containing Romano-British pottery is several feet higher than a settlement site of the Bronze Age discovered by Mr. C. S. Leaf and Mr. J. G. D. Clark on a sand mound in its immediate neighbourhood, which seems to indicate a definite subsidence between the Bronze Age and the Roman period. Major Fowler is mapping the whole system and hopes shortly to publish a preliminary report.

An enamel at Bedford.—A bronze fragment of some interest is here illustrated by permission of the Bedford Literary and Scientific Institute



FIG. 1. Bronze discs: (a) enamelled, from Bedford; (b) gilt, from Chichester ($\frac{4}{5}$)

and General Library, in whose possession it has been since 1866. It was then presented by Rev. W. P. Tanton, in whose vicarage garden it had been found at Ravensden, 3 miles north-east of Bedford. The original form was a disc 2.7 in. in diameter with bevelled edge and holes in the margin for attachment (fig. 1 a). The raised area has a central boss and is (or was) covered with sunk enamel (*champlevé*) in two colours—a light blue (indicated by horizontal hatching) relieved in the chevron zone by alternate triangles of white. A cross with fleurons in the angles constitutes the central design and recalls the same combination in a late Anglo-Saxon brooch found at Beeston Tor, Derbyshire (*Antiq. Journ.*, v, 139, fig. 4), though the dates probably differ by centuries (fig. 2). Another clue is the escutcheon design of a bronze hanging-bowl from Kingston Down, Kent (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxx, 86, fig. 29), in which rudimentary fleurons-de-lis occur in connexion with a cross. It is difficult to date exactly the pair of bronze 'armlets' from Drummond Castle, Perthshire, in the British Museum, but one of them (*Proc. Soc. Ant. Scot.*, xv, 342) bears a similar cruciform enamel in yellow on a red ground, without the fleurons-de-lis; and blue and white enamels frequently occur on Roman

brooches of the second century. The fleur-de-lis is, however, a rarity, and a suggestive parallel is a square-headed brooch from Fairford (W. M. Wylie, *Fairford Graves*, pl. II, opp. p. 19), where the design below the bow is shown, by another brooch from Ragley Park, Warwickshire (de Baye, *Industrial Arts*, p. 51), to be derived from the jaws and tongue of an animal's head. More probably it grew out of the floriated cross with ivy leaves in the angles, as in the Kettlach find of uncertain date (Riegl,

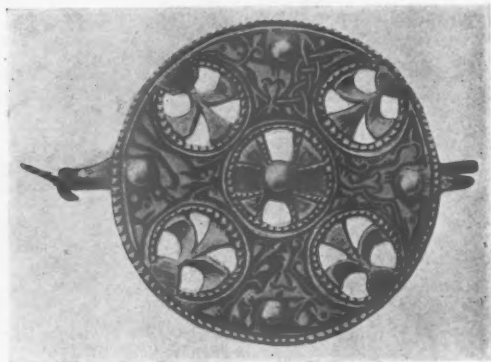


FIG. 2. Silver brooch with niello, Beeston Tor (†)

Die spätrömische Kunst-industrie, ii, 68, pls. xxviii-xxx). The enamel might be thought Romano-British, but the British Museum has a non-Roman bronze gilt disc of about the same size (its diam. being 2.5 in.) with similar holes in the margin for attachment (fig. 1 b). There is the same cruciform design in the centre, and sunk panels filled with animal patterns that clearly belong to the early seventh century. It was found near Chichester, and given by Mr. Henry Willett in 1883. The contrasting elements suggest a difference in date, but both discs may have been used for the same purpose, which is at present unknown.

A Hanging-bowl from Leicestershire.—Close on the heels of the Winchester find comes a smaller Anglo-Saxon bowl from Stoke Golding, two miles north-west of Hinckley, communicated by Mr. A. J. Pickering. It was found last July in fragments, with a small flint implement and a few flint spalls, on the original level below the centre of an earthen mound 7 ft. high and about 25 ft. in diameter, situated within a rectangular earthwork overlooking the Watling Street. The barrow probably belongs to the same series as that excavated by Mr. Thurlow Leeds at Asthall, Oxon. (*Antiq. Journ.*, iv, 113), in which case it would date from the seventh century; and the internal evidence is in agreement. Of the body of the bowl only fragments of the turned-over rim survive with a total length of 5 in. From the curves of three pieces an average diameter at the mouth of $7\frac{1}{2}$ in. may be deduced; and

they all show the shoulder in contact with the outer (folded) edge of the lip. There are three enamelled discs for attaching hooks to the side, in order that the bowl could be lifted by three chains; but only two are of the same size (1.1 in. diam.) and there is one circular frame to fit this size, the third disc being thinner and smaller (1 in. diam.) and retaining most of the red enamel filling. There is also about half of a thin flat bronze disc the size of a penny (1.2 in. diam.) with a small pin-hole near the edge, but its use is uncertain. The 'print' in the centre of the bow is normally larger than the escutcheons (e.g. Winchester bowl in *Antiq*



Discs from a hanging-bowl from Leicestershire ($\frac{3}{2}$)

Journ., xi, 9) and all had originally frames to secure them to the bowl; so that in the present case two or three discs are missing, the 'print' sometimes having a duplicate within the 'kick' of the base. Pressure from above has brought the shoulder level with the lip, and the other enamels have perished with most of the bowl; but what remains is clear evidence of a typical enamelled bowl of the Anglo-Saxon period in Leicestershire, in which county another bowl of this type has been found at Keythorpe Hall, Tugby (*Proc. Soc. Ant.*, xxii, 71), and trefoil escutcheons at Twyford (*V.C.H. Leics.*, i, 236, pl. 1, fig. 2).

Two Inscribed Stones in St. Peter's Church, Dunstable.—Mr. T. W. Bagshaw, F.S.A., communicates the following: In the *Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries*, vol. xxi, pp. 314 et seq., there appears an account by Worthington G. Smith of the discovery of parts of two slabs of forest marble belonging to thirteenth-century coffins or tombs forming part of the foundation of the large south-west buttress of the church of St. Peter, Dunstable.

Since the time of their discovery in 1906 the slabs have gradually suffered from the effects of exposure to weather. This year, therefore, while work was in progress in connexion with repairs to the tower and west front, the Rector and Churchwardens wisely took the opportunity of having the fragments extracted and placed in the interior of the church. That they have done so is the more praiseworthy since the work involved was costly and funds limited.

Three pieces were recovered, two forming an almost complete slab (pl. xxxv) and the other part of a second.

The main slab measures 6 ft. 11 in. in length, 2 ft. 10 in. in width, and 4 in. in thickness. Around the edge the inscription is legible and reads, with the missing letters inserted, as follows:

* MBS | TRÆ RICHARD DURAUNT | GYT : DEU : DE : SH
HLMÆ : GYT. MÆRDY : | HMMN

The third fragment belongs to a coffin, and forms approximately the lower half of the original. It measures 3 ft. 5 in. in length to where it is broken off and varies in width from 1 ft. 2½ in. at the undamaged end or base, to 1 ft. 7½ in. at the damaged end. It had a cross in relief on its face, of which now only the shape of the lower part of the shaft is visible, and even that has been broken away to a great extent. The slab is 5½ in. thick. The double hollow chamfer which contains the inscription is blank at the base and on the other side. It never contained lettering in these parts of its length.

Since the original discovery in 1906, the first and last letters of both lines have quite disappeared, and the tops of many of the other letters.

The inscription reads as follows:

HLIZ : DVRHNT : IDI : GIT : DE : LY : GIT : MÆDI :
DE | IE : WS : PRI : QHAR : PHTER : NOSTRE : HI : DIRH :
Q..... |

For the reading of both inscriptions I am indebted to my friend Mr. F. G. Gurney, who has suggested the following probable restoration of the second inscription:

* HLIZ : DVRHNT : IDI : GIT : DE : LY : GIT : MÆDI :
DEU : PVR : SH : PITÆ : WS : HI : PHASSEZ : PHR : IDI :
PRIEZ : PVR : SH : HLMÆ : IE : WS : PRI : QHAR : PHTER :
NOSTRE : HI : DIRH : QVHRHNTÆ : I[O]VRS : DE : PHR-
D[O]VN : HVERH

Three references in the *Annales de Dunstaplia* supply information as to the identity of the two members of the wealthy Dunstable family whose names are perpetuated by the inscriptions on the stones.

The name of Richard Duraunt is mentioned in 1275 in an entry which reads: 'Eodem anno concessimus Ricardo, filio Johannis Duraunt, unam marcam de camera nostra, donec ei in ecclesiastico beneficio sit provisum', and in 1284 in another entry, 'Eodem anno Willemus et Ricardus, filii Johannis Duraunt de Dunstaple, inceperunt de arte apud Oxoniam; ubi Johannes, pater eorum, festum celebre faciebat.'

The death of Alice Duraunt is mentioned in 1289, 'Eodem anno duo pinnacula in fronte ecclesiæ versus le North perfecerunt parochiani de Dunstaple; et cœlaturam lapideam undique ruinosam in porticu Aquilonari, similiter repararunt. Ad quæ omnia, Johannes Durant senior



Incised slab at St. Peter's, Dunstable

medietatem dedit expensarum. Et in ipso anno obiit uxor sua; cui fecit dictus Johannes exequias sumptuosas, et apud Dunstaple eatenus inauditas.'

Medieval Finds in London. Mr. G. C. Dunning, the Society's Investigator in the City, sends the following notes on recent finds in London, now in the Guildhall Museum.

Fig. 1. From the site of Blossoms Inn, Lawrence Lane, E.C. 2.



FIG. 1. Part of a leather scabbard from Blossoms Inn ($\frac{2}{3}$)

Part of a leather scabbard decorated with interlacing, similar to that on a sheath from Hexham (*Brit. Mus. Anglo-Saxon Guide*, fig. 129). On the back is a crude pattern of lozenges, each with a small ring-and-dot at the centre. Probably tenth or eleventh century. This is a notable addition to the few objects of the Viking period found in the City. Another Viking scabbard, found in Cheapside, is illustrated in *Antiq. Journ.*, vii, 526.

Fig. 2. From the site of nos. 55-61 Moorgate.

Draughtsman of walrus-ivory, carved in relief with the figure of a man (possibly Bacchus) seated on a camel-like animal and holding a cup in his right hand. Similar game-pieces, of the second half of the twelfth

century, are illustrated by Goldschmidt, *Die Elfenbeinskulpturen aus der Romanischen Zeit*, nos. 162-300, and in the *Brit. Mus. Catalogue of Ivory Carvings of the Christian Era*, pls. XLIX-LII.

Fig. 3. From the site of Blossoms Inn.

Bi-conical jug with handle, of hard sandy grey ware, with light reddish-brown surface. A few small patches of light green glaze remain on the body. A very similar jug was found with coins of Henry III and



FIG. 2. Ivory game-piece from Moorgate ($\frac{1}{2}$)



FIG. 3. Medieval jug from Blossoms Inn ($\frac{1}{3}$)

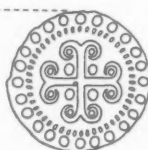
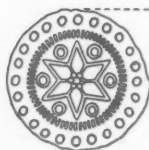


FIG. 4. Jetton from Blossoms Inn ($\frac{1}{4}$)

Edward I in Friday Street,¹ and another example is published from Brentford.² Adhering to the inside of this jug was a copper jetton, decorated on one side with a cross moline within a circle of pellets, and on the other side with a six-pointed star also encircled by pellets (fig. 4). An identical jetton is illustrated by F. P. Barnard, *The Casting-Counter and the Counting-Board*, pl. 1, 26, and the type may be assigned to the late thirteenth century. The evidence is therefore consistent with a late thirteenth-century date for this type of jug.

Excavations in National Monuments.—During the year 1931 excavations have taken place in connexion with the following National Monuments:

Kirkham Priory, Yorks. The examination of the site is now com-

¹ *Brit. Mus. Catalogue of English Pottery*, p. 58, B 11, fig. 40; *Arch. Journ.*, lix, 7, fig. 5.

² *Antiquity*, iii, 32, fig. 5, no. 5.

plete and has resulted in the uncovering of the whole of the monastic buildings including the Infirmary and Prior's Lodging, and a Guest House south-west of the kitchen.

Rievaulx Abbey, Yorks. The excavation of the Infirmary shows that this building (late twelfth century) had an aisle on the east side, subsequently divided into chambers.

Helmsley Castle, Yorks. The destroyed portion of the Keep proves to have been semicircular externally and semi-octagonal within and had a stone vault springing from a central pillar. The rock-cut ditch has been cleared on all four sides of the castle and outside it is a second ditch enclosing both barbicans.

Middleham Castle, Yorks. The ditch has been cleared on three sides revealing a postern-tower opening eastwards into a second court, known to have existed from the survey of 1538. The late thirteenth-century curtain walls are now shown to have been considerably heightened in the fourteenth century when ranges of building were added on three sides of the castle, communicating with the Keep by wooden bridges.

Muchelney Abbey, Somerset. The plan of the greater part of the twelfth-century church, with its ambulatory and radiating chapels, has been uncovered, together with the plan of the later medieval Lady Chapel.

Reviews

A History of the Vikings. By T. D. KENDRICK, M.A. 8 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 5 $\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xi + 412. London: Methuen, 1930. 18s.

This work represents an admirable effort to comprise in one handy volume a summary of all available information regarding Viking history, including the prehistory and early history of Northern nations, the Viking raids, and the Scandinavian conquests and settlements in Eastern and Western Europe. The task is enormous, covering a field of research stretching from the Caspian to the coast of North America, and offering a corresponding variety of historical conditions. In the East the Vikings faced the Islamic world of the Caliphate and attacked the Byzantine empire; the Swedish princes of Kiev became the founders of later Russia; the kingdoms of France and England were shaken by the ravaging expeditions of Northern pirates, who at the same time seized the ports of Ireland and established themselves as settlers on the isles and coast of Scotland, in the Faeroes, Iceland, and in Greenland. The whole of this very extensive movement is the more surprising as it was limited to a short period of little more than two hundred years, from the late eighth to the early eleventh century.

The author has collected his materials very carefully. The footnotes represent an imposing number of references to special papers, and the list of literature at the end of the volume gives all the principal authorities where the reader will easily find his way to detailed and first-hand sources concerning the subject. The text is eminently readable, in spite of the immense amount of facts condensed in a book of moderate dimensions. Mr. Kendrick is to be congratulated on the happy achievement of this very important work.

It is only natural, however, that a Norwegian student of Viking history should not in all points agree with the opinions professed by the author. Early Norse history is full of puzzling problems, and Scandinavian scholars are far from being united in their interpretation of the obscure and defective sources. We have each of us our preferences in interpreting the riddles of our history of the ninth and tenth centuries. Mr. Kendrick, perhaps too diligent in consulting all the best authorities on Northern history of the period, has not avoided a certain confusion of differing views. It should be kept constantly in mind that the Scandinavian countries at that time were not yet definite nations, and still less had they attained such a stage of organization as to be called states in the proper sense of this word. Their kings were chieftains of personal power and ascendancy, but not regular rulers of homogeneous kingdoms. In this condition of politics the Viking expeditions were of necessity private enterprises in no way supported by the nations or the kings as such, excepting of course the last Danish invasions of England that were in fact no Viking expeditions at all. Most of the Viking leaders were certainly the younger sons of noble

houses, excluded from inheritance or exiled through some act of violence, who gathered together their followers by the promise of plunder or conquest.

This also explains the precarious existence of the Viking settlements. They had as a rule no permanent and efficient support from the home countries, but were left to rely entirely upon their own resources, casually reinforced by new-comers who volunteered to join them. Here the author is no doubt underrating the capacity of the Vikings as colonists. Once settled they had evidently a strong sense of organization and legal order, but they were a minority established in foreign countries and consequently in the long run a certain prey to their stronger neighbours, the kings of France, of England, and of Scotland. It should also be remembered that the kings of England from Edward onwards followed the wise policy of combining force and conciliation. The Viking settlements were incorporated, often on favourable terms, and gradually absorbed, but still left many traces of their institutions and spirit in later England. When at last the kings of Norway began to interfere in western affairs, certainly with inadequate forces, the Viking movement had long ago ceased and could never be revived.

On several points the author's remarks invite contradiction, as when he declares without reservation that Ivar the Boneless, a son of Ragnar Lodbrok, was the ancestor of the royal house of Dublin, a theory that was first put forward by Allan Mawer and adopted by Alexander Bugge. I see no serious argument for rejecting the statement of the *Fragments of Irish Annals* that the said Ivar was a younger brother of Olav the White. There is, however, no need to enter here into a further discussion of details. First of all the book is excellent for its clear and logical arrangement and for its wealth of substantial information. It can be strongly recommended to all students of early medieval history. A copious index contributes much to the merits of the volume. HAAKON SHETELIG.

Monastic Life at Cluny, 910-1157. By JOAN EVANS. 9 x 5 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xix + 137. Oxford University Press; London: Milford, 1931. 15s.

At the present time the attraction of Cluny for students of monastic history appears to be paramount. The millenary of the great monastery, which, celebrated in 1910, left a permanent memorial behind in the two volumes of scholarly essays published by the Académie de Mâcon, did much to quicken an interest in its history, and especially in its influence upon European art and culture. The pioneer work, so far as England was concerned, of Sir George Duckett upon its charters and records, published more than forty years ago, has been succeeded by more than one important study. Miss Rose Graham's series of Cluniac essays, reprinted in her volume of *English Ecclesiastical Studies*, are the result of extensive research in the history of the Order which has yet to exhibit itself in a final and connected form, and in their present state are indispensable to the worker. In 1911 Miss L. M. Smith in *The English Historical Review* criticized the prevalent account of the relations of Gregory VII with Cluny, and followed this up in 1920 by her useful

volume on *The Early History of the Monastery of Cluny*. Much less has been done by English scholars on the architectural side of the subject. Here, however, America has come in with systematic excavation of the site of the abbey and with theories upon the progress of Cluniac art which are certainly startling to conservative ideas.

Miss Evans naturally owes much to her predecessors in going over ground which by this time is fairly well worn; but, as an account of Cluny at the height of its prosperity and influence, founded on careful study and collation of existing sources and written with accomplished ease of style, her work is well in keeping with her distinguished reputation. The story of the abbey which maintained its pre-eminence for so long under a succession of rulers whose genius for administration was as remarkable as their piety bears telling more than once. We notice that Miss Evans deals very cautiously with points upon which modern research has called traditional opinion into question. She is inclined, for example, to give more weight to the eulogy of Cluny pronounced by Gregory VII in 1077 than to the 'note of criticism' which is heard in his letters to St. Hugh of Semur, in spite of the fact that Gregory's correspondence clearly shows his profound disappointment at the diplomatic hesitation of the abbot of Cluny to fulfil the expectation that he would use the whole weight of his influence on behalf of papal policy. The fact is that the age of St. Hugh was the beginning of a period of intensive activity in Cluniac history, in which the missionary ardour of the early abbots and reformers was succeeded by a development of the internal resources of the Order; and Gregory's hopes were to be realized, not by Cluny but by the growth of the order of Cîteaux with St. Bernard as its driving force.

Of Cluny as a home of art and letters Miss Evans writes with the enthusiasm of a devoted humanist, and an admirable series of illustrations add to the force of her remarks on this subject. Three pictures are given of capitals from the famous series, preserved in the Musée Ochier at Cluny, which adorned the apse of the church begun by St. Hugh. She notes the difference of opinion regarding their date, which Professor Kingsley Porter has assigned to the years between 1088 and 1095, and her conclusion is that 'there seems a strong *prima facie* case for dating them about the time of the consecration of the choir in 1095'. The controversy is one which, in view of the summary character of the literary evidence for the building of the church, will long continue to be debated; and here as elsewhere it is much to be regretted that monastic chroniclers wrote with so little foresight of the needs of modern historians of art. It is difficult to find a photograph which conveys the stupendous effect of the surviving transept of the abbey church, and this is hardly brought out in the picture of the interior. This, however, with the frontispiece of the book should dispel the illusion, entertained by many who have not visited Cluny, that nothing remains of the building. The place of what has been lost at Cluny is supplied by illustrations from monasteries which have been more fortunate in retaining their churches and claustral buildings. We are glad to see that Miss Evans intends to supplement this volume with a work upon Cluniac art.

In the work of a scholar whose care for accuracy is so manifest in her text and copious footnotes there are naturally few slips. Marmoutiers, however (pp. 16, 27), should be Marmoutier, and Mozat, referred to more than once, is now usually called Mozac. The Cluniac kitchen, illustrated (p. 90) as in existence at this place, appears from the text to be actually at Menat. There is a rather mysterious note on p. 85, to the effect that 'the Cluniac chapter-houses generally opened out of the cloister: e.g. at Vézelay and Charlieu. At Beaulieu and Wenlock they adjoin the church.' Beaulieu (Corrèze) is no doubt the place coupled with Wenlock, as the English Beaulieu to which the parochial mind naturally travels was Cistercian; but the implication of a distinction between chapter-houses which open out of a cloister and those which directly adjoin a church is misleading. Some reference might have been made in the bibliography to English works, such as Sir William Hope's papers on Lewes and Castleacre priories, Mr. Walker's book on Monkbretton, and Dr. Cranage's paper on Wenlock (this last, however, is noted in the text), which deal systematically with Cluniac plans. In one of the valuable notes on p. 31 the foundation of Lewes is post-dated, doubtless owing to a misprint, by a century; and a misprint is probably responsible (p. 16, note 7) for Saint-Épire-de-Toul, which should be Saint-Épvre.

A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

A Kentish Cartulary of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. By CHARLES COTTON. Kent Records, vol. XI. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{4}$. Pp. xxx + 188. Ashford: printed for the Records Branch, 1930.

Sixty pages of this volume are occupied by English abstracts of charters from the Great Cartulary or *Registrum munimentorum et evidenciarum* of the priory of St. John of Jerusalem in England (MS. Cotton, Nero E. vi), compiled in 1442, a transcript of which was made some years ago and deposited at St. John's Gate. Mr. Cotton's Cartulary, however, is a composite work in which he has collected, under the various places in Kent at which the Order possessed property, a large amount of documentary information from other sources; and it is supplemented by a text and translation of such portions as relate to Kentish property of the letters patent by which the Order was re-established in 1558. Its character is best described in the title prefixed to its first part: it is a *Conspectus* of the Kentish preceptories, manors, etc., of the Order. As such, its example may well be recommended to the Record societies of other counties.

The chief manors of the Hospitallers in Kent were at Sutton-at-Hone, Swingfield near Folkestone, and West Peckham, which gave their names to commanderies or preceptories of the Order. Although a distinction is made between these titles in the preface, they are used indifferently in the text; and, as a matter of fact, no sharp distinction was drawn between them at an earlier period. The Great Cartulary of 1442 is a register of the title-deeds *preceptoriarum placearum et locorum* of the priory; and, if a preceptory referred strictly to a manor transferred to the Order from the Templars, none of the three preceptories mentioned had this origin.

Sutton-at-Hone, to which and its member at Dartford most of the charters entered in 1442 refer, came into the possession of the Hospital about the beginning of the thirteenth century, Swingfield about 1180, and West Peckham in 1408. The property which came from the Templars in the fourteenth century lay in Dartford, where the Hospital already owned land, Dover, Ewell, Strood, and Waltham.

The collection of material has evidently been a labour of love to the editor, who has spared no pains in bringing together scattered documents. Of these the most interesting are two relating to Ewell, an inquisition of rents and services made in 1185, and the inventory of the Templars' property made in 1308, here printed for the first time with translations. The second of these gives occasion for some notes on the suppression of the Templars, in which Edward II's part in the affair is severely censured. Had it not been, however, for this event, Mr. Cotton's Cartulary would have lacked two conspicuous ornaments, and it is perhaps ungrateful at this time of day *infandum renovare dolorem*. It would have been better if the text and translation of these documents had not been separated from each other by several pages. In a note upon the proper names in the 1185 inquisition we find (p. 23): 'Pelliper is not a Latin word. It may be an error for pellifer.' Suspecting that this referred to the person called 'Hamo the skinner' in the translation on p. 19, we looked at the Latin on p. 35 and there found 'Hamo pellifer'. We can suggest only that the actual reading in the original is *pelliper*, for *pelliparius* is a Latin word and the slight change of vowel is of no consequence. *Capa chori* (p. 43) is wrongly translated 'choir cap' (p. 30).

The estates administered by each of the preceptories are frequently called bailiwicks, and the Latin form *bajulia* occurs often in the so-called Malta Return of 1338, printed by the Camden Society in 1857. Elsewhere, however, this word and others from the same stem have perplexed the editor. The description of a bailiff of Eagle as *Bauilatus nostri de l'Aquila Bauiliori* (p. xxiv) appears to derive its errors from a printed source; but it is hard to believe that the learned scholar from whose transcript the text of the 1558 letters patent is taken allowed *Bamlivi*, *Bamlin*, and *Bamlini* to stand (p. 146). A note on p. 167, which incidentally reveals a misreading in Ducange, ends with the reasonable conjecture that the scribe must have had *Ballivus* in his mind. A bailiff is a *bailulus*, of which *bauilivus* is a corrupt form, and this in its turn became *baillivus* or *ballivus*. The scribe was doubtless more familiar with *ballivi* and may have been puzzled by *bauilivi*; but the proper reading of the word is obvious.

There are several misprints, e.g. 'Baddlesley' for Baddesley (p. xviii), 'Wylorughton' for Wyloughton, i.e. Willoughton in Lincolnshire, for which 'Wylington' (p. xxix) seems to be an error, 'Bembre' for Brembre (p. 14), 'platena' for patena (p. 43). It might have been better to adopt a uniform spelling for place-names wherever it was unnecessary to retain old forms: thus, on pp. 52, 53, Stalisfield and Stalkefeld, the same place, appear under separate headings, and elsewhere Burham and Shipbourne assume a variety of forms. If, however, the

editing might have been more scientific, the book can be used with pleasure and profit. It is well printed and thoroughly indexed, and, of the six plates that illustrate it, one is a reproduction of two leaves of the Great Cartulary, while the others are views from photographs and old prints of the interesting building at Swingfield and buildings connected with the other preceptories in the county. A. HAMILTON THOMPSON.

Kulturströmungen in Europa zur Steinzeit. By G. ROSENBERG. 9½ × 6½ Pp. 176. Kopenhagen: Høst & Søn, 1931. 5 kroner.

Rosenberg is a disciple of Sophus Müller, and anything that issues from that great school demands attention. Further, the results of the author's careful excavation and accurate observation of the monuments of his own country, embodied in his paper 'Nye Jættestuerfynd', and published in *Aarbøger*, 1929, constituted a precious contribution to our knowledge of the megalithic complex as a whole. The reader will therefore approach with confidence the conclusions—and they are really revolutionary—of the wider but no less painstaking study which is here presented to the world in a generally intelligible language. To British archaeologists it will have a special appeal owing to its direct bearing on the ornamentation of our Peterborough ware and food-vessels.

The theme is the source of the thread and cord style which plays such a prominent rôle in the decoration of early Danish as of early British pottery. In pursuit thereof Rosenberg has travelled widely both in Russia and in the West, aided by a special grant from the Carlsberg Fund. He easily exposes the futility of the usual technological explanations of the decorative style. While fully mature before the end of the Dolmen period, the technique appears in Denmark already on sherds from the later Shell-mounds. On these we see motives familiar from Peterborough ware—notably the crescentic maggot pattern, made by pressing into the clay with the right thumb a loop of twisted threads, and the pendent semicircles, formed again by the imprint of twisted threads or cords. Rosenberg traces these motives from Denmark across the Baltic and then step by step through the forests to south Russia and down the Dnieper to the Black Sea coasts. At Oussatova near Odessa he finds a clue to the rise of the style. Vases from this site show round the necks the imprints of plaited chains so clearly that the originals can be reconstructed: the links provide in some cases the prototypes of the 'maggots'. Other bands were embellished with tassels and pendent scallops which might have inspired the semicircle pattern. In each case the potter has wrapped her own neck-band round the neck of her creature, the vase, and this was the origin of the whole style.

Typologically Rosenberg can show the gradual disintegration of the style as its original meaning was forgotten, as new devices (the imprint of a shell-edge or comb) were employed to reproduce the old effects, and as alien elements (such as pits) were introduced. His typology receives some positive confirmation from the geographical distribution of the modifications and from their relative ages as geologically determined in Finland and Denmark.

Not only does Rosenberg's penetrating analysis discover a rational solution of the special problem of ceramic ornament with which he started, it also raises to the realm of probability those suspicions of cultural and even ethnic currents reaching the Baltic (and ultimately Britain) from south Russia which some of us have ventured to entertain. And for such a view the author cites fresh evidence from outside the domain of pure art. At the same time the excellent photographs, accompanied by detailed descriptions based upon minute personal observations, of 325 sherds from the Baltic and eastern Europe will be an inexhaustible treasury even for any who might be sceptical of the author's inferences. No one who examines the pictures attentively and then turns to a representative collection of Peterborough ware will be left in doubt as to the latter's affinities.

V. GORDON CHILDE.

Die germanischen Griffzungenschwerter. By ERNST SPROCKHOFF. *Römisch-germanische Forschungen.* Bd. V. 12½ × 9½. Pp. viii + 117 with 32 plates. Berlin: W. de Gruyter, 1931.

This is a very valuable addition to the literature of European prehistoric study. Sixty pages are devoted to a catalogue of the tanged swords of the 'Nordic Province' and of similar swords from central and south Germany. Finds in Norway, Sweden, Finland, Denmark, Germany, and parts of Poland are noticed, and for each there is information as to the museum containing the sword and occasional guidance to literature. A few from the Low Countries are included in the list, and an appendix gives 30 swords of Czechoslovakia.

A short introduction gathers around a table that shows the general relations of the chronological schemes of Montelius, Sophus Müller, and Reinecke, the first two for the west Baltic, the third for south Germany. The author would probably find himself involved in a discussion with Reinecke, for the latter is of opinion (Götze Festschrift, 1925, p. 131) that the older phase of the south German tumulus culture must be earlier than Sophus Müller's second period; i.e. there might be a strong opinion in favour of dating the Baltic cultures later than Sprockhoff thinks. This is, however, a minor matter in a work of this kind which is primarily a corpus of the swords of a most interesting and important phase of the Bronze Age in north-western Europe. Details of about 740 swords are given, and reference is made to some 50 to 60 more which are either in bad condition or have no localities given for them. The number actually illustrated is also very large.

Sprockhoff refers about 200 specimens to two early groups which agree in having the grip, haft, and blade all sharply marked off from one another. In one group the tang of the grip is broadened in the middle, in the other this tang is straight or may even narrow at the middle. As Peake pointed out long ago, the form of the haft shoulder is important. In those with a tang broadening in the middle the shoulders are broad and well rounded, as in the daggers of the early Bronze Age; in those with the straight tang the shoulders are more sloping. The former are probably the older and usually have no rivet-holes on the tang. The closed finds which help

to date each type are discussed with some care, and attention is devoted to problems of origins. Sprockhoff rightly asks for an up-to-date corpus of Italian and Hungarian swords as a means of settling the origins of the type of sword with tang broad in the middle and shoulders broadly rounded, but he is inclined to think the form is originally north Germanic.

H. J. F.

The Coinage of England. By CHARLES OMAN, K.B.E. 9½ × 5¾.
Pp. xii + 395. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1931. 21s.

Specialization has been the chief characteristic of English Numismatic study during the present century. A number of monumental monographs have been written on the more obscure periods, resulting in the classification of certain series which fifty years ago seemed hopelessly baffling. It is sufficient to cite the case of the short and long-cross pennies, issued from Henry II's reign to the beginning of Edward I's reign, as an indication of the work that has been done. But another result of this is that many valuable deductions are hidden among the mass of substantiating evidence and are consequently often inconvenient and sometimes difficult to consult. Sir Charles Oman is, therefore, to be congratulated on having set himself the very arduous task of collecting the gist of this material into one volume, and on having added his own comments to show how the coins under discussion fit historically, economically, and numismatically into the series as a whole.

In certain cases Sir Charles is both specialist and editor. There is for instance that curious group of coins struck by three separate rulers, Ceolwulf II, Halfdene, and Alfred, between the years 872 and 880. All have one feature in common, namely, that the type on one side, which is copied from fourth-century Roman gold, depicts two emperors sitting on thrones with a winged figure above them. That a Roman type should suddenly occur on the coins of three rulers leads Sir Charles to think that it must have a special significance, and he comes to the conclusion that it is a 'type parlant' expressing friendship between two rulers, and that the coins in question were struck on the occasion of treaties between them. The theory is most interesting and has much to commend it, but one cannot help wondering why, if the coins were issued to commemorate great treaties, so few of them are now to be found. They are all in fact of extreme rarity, probably not more than one specimen of each being known.

An even more curious derivation of a coin-type is found, about a hundred years before this, on the unique gold mancus or dinar of Offa. This coin is a surprisingly accurate copy of an Arab dinar dated 157 A.H., that is A.D. 774, with the addition of the words OFFA REX. The controversy whether or not this piece was struck for the payment of Peter's Pence to the Pope will probably always remain unsettled. Sir Charles wisely maintains an open mind on the subject, and contents himself with calling attention to the rival theories.

In the post-conquest period, the greatest field for the specialist is from the twelfth to the sixteenth centuries, and it is here chiefly that this book

fails to come up to expectations. As already mentioned, there is a mass of intricate literature to be digested, so that this is perhaps hardly surprising. On the other hand one cannot pass without mention certain quite inaccurate statements of which three, taken at random, are given as examples. The York halfpence of Richard II are, we read, moderately easy to find; again, details are given of the Durham halfpence of Henry VI. Both these coins are non-existent. Elsewhere, in a note on page 234, it is stated that Edward IV struck no quarter ryals, which is far from being the case.

An interesting suggestion made by Sir Charles is in connexion with the document dated March 1562 and purporting to be a royal proclamation, which he describes as 'a heroic measure for restoring the cheap prices of the "good old times"' by 'calling down' the current value of the new money, which was of good gold and silver and which had been issued by Elizabeth to replace the debased coinages of Henry VIII and Edward VI. A copy of this document is in the library of the Society of Antiquaries, but it does not appear ever to have been printed. Sir Charles brings evidence to show, that, in spite of its apparent genuineness, this document may in all probability be a forgery, although it has hitherto been accepted without question.

In the interests of economy, the plates of coins have been made up for the most part from the line-engraved blocks of the old text-books, with the addition of a few new blocks for recently discovered coins. One must regret that it was not possible to use photography rather than the older method which often proves to be inaccurate in detail. The references to the plates in the text, moreover, need revision, the chapter on Queen Elizabeth being a particular offender in this respect.

One cannot but hope that a second and revised edition of this book will appear in which these and similar minor errors will have been eradicated. If it were possible to obtain the suggestions and criticisms of those who have made a special study of the various periods and to embody them, where suitable, in the new edition, this would indeed result in a valuable addition being made to English Numismatics.

C. E. B.

The Aylmers of Ireland. By Lieut.-General Sir F. J. AYLMER, Bart., V.C., K.C.B. 9 $\frac{3}{4}$ x 6 $\frac{3}{4}$. Pp. xii + 393. London: Mitchell Hughes and Clarke, 1931. £2 2s.

The day has gone by when it was thought necessary to apologize for writing a family history. It is now recognized that an account of even an obscure race of men may be interesting. Sir Fenton Aylmer at any rate need not apologize, as by no misuse of words could his family be described as obscure. This volume is quite sufficient to establish that point, even though it only deals with the Irish branch of the Aylmers. But it has the advantage of relieving the author from dealing with the family tradition of descent from King Æthelred. Antiquaries have been somewhat unkind in dealing with these family traditions, and it is a relief therefore not to meet one that has to be dealt with on this occasion. But

the author has had his difficulties with the early pedigree of the Irish branch, as he found an official pedigree in Burke, Lodge, Debrett, and such like places which would not stand examination when tested by records about which there could be no question. The result is that a pedigree is established starting with a man who died about 1415, and with such a pedigree most people would be very well content. The author's difficulties are of course much increased by the entire destruction at the Four Courts of masses of original documents—wills and what not—at the unhappy burning of that fine building.

Having established his pedigree, the author gives us detailed accounts of certain outstanding persons who appear in it, such as Sir Gerald, the chief justice, and Matthew, the admiral. He also gives a most interesting account of the difficulties of the Irish gentry, such as the Lyons branch, during and after the great rebellion of 1641 up to the end of the century. The family were of high distinction in the Peninsular war, and in this connexion Sir Fenton quotes a curious letter to 'Mr. Urban', without being aware that Mr. Urban is a person well beloved by every antiquary, for is there any one of them who has not spent happy hours browsing in his pages? The letter, of course, is from the *Gentleman's Magazine*, where it will be duly found in vol. lv at p. 689 (September 1785).

The chapter on the arms of the family is not satisfactory. It is clear from the stone at Lyons that John Aylmer on marrying the Tyrrell heiress took her arms with her estate, a very common proceeding. Then comes the grant by Ulster in 1555, which is printed somewhat incorrectly, it may be suggested, on p. 329, but it is not a grant of the coat shown opposite p. 388, but the coat with demi-lions, which is never more seen. Then we come to the real Aylmer coat of the cross between four birds. It may well be surmised that these birds are 'Aley' birds, and the coat is allusive as the motto clearly is to the name. What particular bird is the Aley bird of Harl. MS. 1422, f. 19, it may be difficult to determine. At any rate Lord Aylmer had his arms engraved by Hogarth, and what more can you want? Strype's suggestion about the crest is exactly suited to the fanciful views of his time, but it would be received now with strong dissent.

The printing, the *format*, and the index of the book are all excellent, as was to be expected from the publishers. Misprints are few: on p. 62 a coat is said to be 'quartered' when it ought to be 'impaled'; p. 142, in the second line read 'nuncupative'; p. 201, the date 1910 in the fifth line wants correction; p. 288, line 18, 'kept' should be 'keep'; on p. 329 the misprints in the grant are many, but perhaps due only to the state of the manuscript. To point to only one, the first Latin word after the English description of the achievement should be *sicut* and not *sunt*; on p. 330, in describing the coat of the mayor, the word 'between' is omitted before '4'; p. 331 the quotation from Add. MS. [not MSS.] 16279 is not correct.

R. G.

Norfolk Record Society. Vol. I. 10 × 6½. Pp. 103. n.p. 1931.

The appearance of the first volume of a newly established County Record Society is a subject for congratulation, and an inspiration of good

wishes for the future. Norfolk is particularly rich in unpublished records, and the choice of material for the initial volumes of the series is doubtless a matter of difficulty. An idea of the variety of this material is given in the Objects of the Society, although no preliminary list of prospective volumes is there included.

The present volume is in the nature of a miscellanea. It had been originally proposed to include the eighteenth-century collections of Anthony Norris for a history of St. Benet's Abbey; but it was discovered that much of this material is inaccurate or incomplete. The three short records now printed are: 'A Calendar of such of the Frere MSS. as relate to the Hundred of Holt'; the 'Muster Roll for the Hundred of North Greenhoe (c. 1523)'; and 'Norwich Subscriptions to the Voluntary Gift of 1662'.

The Frere MSS. are arranged under parishes in alphabetical order; and, as the prefatory note informs us, the calendar includes all Blomefield's original documents and notes for the Hundred of Holt, which, as it is thought, were not available to Parkin when he continued the *History of Norfolk*, for it is known that Parkin had not access to the whole of Blomefield's original collection of material. The note adds that there is some matter, believed to be new, relating to the foundation of Gresham's School, Holt.

The volume is well printed, and the paper is good. There are indexes of persons and places; and we only notice that 'Combis', one of whose rectors is commemorated by a brass at Bodham, might have been indexed under its modern form.

CHARLES CLAY.

Periodical Literature

Antiquity, December 1931, contains:—The gods of Phoenicia, by C. Virolleaud; The dual character of the Beaker invasion, by J. G. D. Clark; Beads from Nineveh, by H. C. Beck; Saxon and Norman sculpture in Durham, by G. Baldwin Brown; Cerdic and the Cloven Way, by O. G. S. Crawford; Further links between Ancient Sind, Sumer, and elsewhere, by E. Mackay; Ladle Hill, an unfinished hill-fort, by S. Piggott; A medieval collector; Colchester; Salmonsbury camp, Gloucestershire; Timber palisades at Hollingbury; Noreia; Fluorescence used for archaeological purposes; Roman villa in Cornwall.

Journal of the British Archaeological Association, new series, vol. 37, part 1, contains:—Report of the Congress at Peterborough, 1931; The cathedral and caputular castle of Marienwerder in Pomesania, iii, by W. D. Simpson; Mural paintings in houses: with special reference to recent discoveries at Stratford-on-Avon and Oxford, by P. M. Johnston; Southchurch Hall, by J. F. Nichols; The British Archaeological Association and the Royal Archaeological Institute; Some of the great houses of Northamptonshire, by J. A. Gotch; A holiday Journal of 1774, by Canon E. G. Swain.

Journal of the Royal Institute of British Architects, vol. 39, no. 4, includes a paper on stained glass and architecture, by F. C. Eden.

British Museum Quarterly, vol. 6, no. 3, includes:—New thirteenth-century pictured Apocalypse; The Brockman charters; A rare early printed Psalter; A German woodcut of the Crucifixion; More Luristan bronzes; Egyptian antiquities; Antiquities from Ur; Geometric bronzes from Potidaea; A Hellenistic intaglio; A gold stater of Samos; Two rare English coins; Base-metal spoons.

The Year's Work in Classical Studies, 1931, includes:—Numismatics, by C. T. Seltman; Greek archaeology and excavation, by H. G. G. Payne; Italian archaeology and excavation, by I. A. Richmond.

The Connoisseur, December 1931, includes:—The Wilton diptych, by C. R. Beard; Old amber, by I. Baker; More old English silver in the Hearst collection, by E. A. Jones.

January 1932 includes:—Medieval stools, by F. Roe; A fourteenth-century ivory, by Margaret H. Longhurst; Chained libraries, by F. Roe.

Ancient Egypt, September 1931, contains:—Père Mallon's excavations of Teleilat Ghassul, by Rev. J. G. Duncan; Coin moulds for Egyptian feudal currency, by J. G. Milne; A Syrian god and Amen-Ra, by Rev. J. R. Towers; The peoples of Egypt, by Sir Flinders Petrie.

The Journal of Egyptian Archaeology, vol. 17, parts 3 and 4, contains:—A portrait of Smenkhkhere and other Amarnah fragments in the British Museum, by the late H. R. Hall; Primitive methods of measuring time, by R. W. Sloley; Excavations at Tell el-Amarnah, 1923-4, a, Statuary, by F. Ll. Griffith; The emblem of Min, by G. A. Wainwright; Early

Byzantine and later glass lamps, by Grace M. Crowfoot and D. B. Harden; A fragment from the mummy wrappings of Tuthmosis III, by D. Dunham; Ceremonial games of the New Kingdom, by J. A. Wilson; A note on the origin of Osiris, by T. J. C. Baly; Excavations at Armant, 1929-31, by O. H. Myers and H. W. Fairman; Preliminary report of excavations at Tell el-Amarnah, 1930-1, by J. D. S. Pendlebury; Additions to the hieroglyphic fount (1931), by A. H. Gardiner; Bibliography: Christian Egypt (1930-1), by De Lacy O'Leary.

The Geographical Journal, January 1932, includes:—John Adams and his map of England, by E. Heawood.

The English Historical Review, January 1932, contains:—The judicial aspects of frank almoign tenure, by Miss E. G. Kimball; Thomas Walsingham and the St. Albans chronicle, 1272-1422, by V. H. Galbraith; Sheriffs' rolls of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, by Miss Jean S. Wilson; Edmund Burke and the first Rockingham ministry, by Miss L. Stuart Sutherland; The Fersen papers and their editors, by Rev. J. M. Thompson; Textual emendations to Asser's *Life of Alfred*, by G. H. Wheeler; The chronology of Hengham's dismissal, by W. H. Dunham, jr.; Ranulph, monk of Chester, by J. G. Edwards; The Vatican manuscript Borghese 29 and the tractate 'De Versuciis Anti-Christi', by I. H. Stein (Frau Kühn-Steinhausen).

Bulletin of the Institute of Historical Research, November 1931, includes:—Bibliography of the Registers (printed) of the Universities, Inns of Court, Colleges and Schools of Great Britain and Ireland, part ii, by Marjorie Johnston; The Anglo-American Conference of Historians; The third Dutch War, 1672-4 (Summary of the Julian Corbett Prize Essay), by A. C. Bell; Summaries of Theses:—lxxvi, *Custodia Essexae*, a study of conventual property held by the priory of Christchurch, Canterbury, in Essex, Suffolk, and Norfolk, by J. F. Nichols, lxxvii, the court of Star Chamber in the reign of Elizabeth, by Elfreda Skelton, lxxviii, the history of enthusiasm as a factor in the religious and social problems of the eighteenth century, by E. C. Walker, lxxix, the slave trade and Anglo-American relations, 1807-62, by A. T. Milne, lxxx, British policy in the Italian question, 1866-71, by H. E. Priestley, lxxxi, Anglo-German diplomatic relations 1898-1902, by S. E. Lewis.

Transactions of the Royal Historical Society, 4th series, vol. 14, contains:—Presidential address: the mission of Henry Legge to Berlin, 1748, by Sir Richard Lodge; Materials for the study of the reign of Alfonso X of Castile, by Miss E. S. Procter; Forfeitures and treason in 1388, by Miss M. V. Clarke; The borough business of a Suffolk town (Orford), 1559-1660, by R. A. Roberts; English architecture in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, by Sir Reginald Blomfield; English neutrality in the War of the Polish Succession, by Sir Richard Lodge; The Elibank plot, 1752-3, by Sir Charles Petrie; The Humanitarian movement of the early nineteenth century to remedy abuses on emigrant vessels to America, by Miss K. A. Walpole; Economic aspects of the negotiations at Ryswick, by Prof. W. T. Morgan.

History, January 1932, includes :—Changing views of the Renaissance, by Prof. A. S. Turberville; The Continental policy of Great Britain, 1740–60, by Sir Richard Lodge; Some works on contemporary history, by L. G. Robinson; Historical revision: lx, The personal rule of Henry III and the aims of the baronial reformers of 1258, by Prof. R. F. Treharne.

The Library, vol. 12, no. 3, contains :—The Elizabethan printer and dramatic manuscripts, by R. B. McKerrow; A note concerning 'Mistress Crane' and the Martin Marprelate controversy, by Julia N. McCorkle; Extant manuscripts printed from by W. de Worde, with notes on the owner, Roger Thorney, by G. Bone; Three manuscript notes by Sir George Buc, by W. W. Greg; The authorship of *The Prayse of Nothing*, by R. M. Sargent; An English bookbinder's ticket, c. 1610? by A. W. Pollard; Egidius van der Erve and his English printed books, by F. Isaac.

Man, vol. 31, includes :—Primitive figures on churches, by Mrs. Dobson; Two typical Irish 'Sheela-na-gigs', by H. C. Lawlor; The ancient mines of Laurium in Attica, by O. Davies; A hand-axe from the Upper Chalky Boulder Clay, by J. Reid Moir; A note on North European flint arrowheads, by J. G. D. Clark; Royal Anthropological Institute's prehistoric research expedition to Kharga oasis, by Miss G. Caton-Thompson; Discovery of a Saxon sword in Wales, by C. E. Vulliamy; Bones and the excavator, by Miss M. L. Tildesley; Groups of menhirs in Kashmir, by Major N. V. L. Rybot; An unlucky sword: the leaf-shaped blade from Mycenae, by Sylvia Denton; The chronological position of the South Russian Steppe graves in European prehistory, by V. Gordon Childe; Mesolithic burials from caves in Palestine, by Miss D. A. E. Garrod; Stone implements from British Somaliland, by M. C. Burkitt and C. B. Brown; An ornamented spear-head of the late La Tène period from the Thames at London, by T. D. Kendrick; Further hand-axes from the Cromer Forest Bed, by J. Reid Moir; The late Bronze Age in western Europe, by E. E. Evans; Prehistoric Macedonia: what has been and what remains to be done, by W. A. Heurtley; Races in early Palestine, by Sir Flinders Petrie; Winchcombe church porch museum, by Miss E. M. Adlard; A note on the distribution of Romano-British and Saxon elements of population in Britain in the sixth century, by T. C. Lethbridge; Note on two flints from Hastings, by J. G. D. Clark and Rev. R. Binnall; Palaeolithic and mesolithic sites at Morston, Norfolk, by J. D. Solomon.

The Mariner's Mirror, vol. 18, no. 1, includes :—British battleships of 1870: the *Prince Consort*, *Caledonia* and *Ocean*, by Admiral G. A. Ballard; Papers relating to the Westminster Fish market, 1750–1, by M. Lewis; The Long Sand and southern channels, by H. M. Evans; Blake's reduction of Jersey in 1651, by Rev. J. R. Powell; Danish ship building in 1613, by Orlogskaptajn P. Holck; An eighteenth-century model; French signal flags; Post-Napoleonic bone models; Traverse boards; Scottish herring luggers; Outboard loading; A portrait of Cowper Coles; Hindu picture of a steamship; The ell; Early masts; The

Philippa's mast and sail ; The *Henry Grace à Dieu's* masts and sail plan ; The *Syracuse oculus* ; The Marine trumpet.

The Numismatic Chronicle, 5th ser., vol. 11, part 3, contains:—The first Forth bridge, A.D. 209, by Sir Charles Oman ; Notes on some rare Byzantine coins, by H. Goodacre ; A hoard of coins from Nineveh, by G. F. Hill ; The coinage of the Eleians, by J. G. Milne ; On some dates in the career of Pisanello, by G. F. Hill ; On a silver standard for the coinage of Edward I, by L. A. Lawrence ; The Durham hoard of Edward I—III, by L. A. Lawrence ; A late Roman hoard from Corinth ; The coins found at the Camborne Roman villa, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil.

Quarterly Statement of the Palestine Exploration Fund, January 1932, contains:—Excavations at Samaria, 1931, by J. W. Crowfoot ; Excavations in the Wady el-Mughara, 1931, by Miss D. Garrod ; The five cities of the Plain, by Father Mallon.

Journal of Roman Studies, vol. 21, part 2, contains:—The battle of Actium, by W. W. Tarn ; Roman Citizenship in Laconia, by H. Box ; Roman Britain in 1930, by R. G. Collingwood and M. V. Taylor ; Bowls of Acaunissa from the north of England, by F. Oswald ; Notes on some Romano-British pigs of lead, by G. C. Whittick ; The urbanization of the Ituraean principality, by A. H. M. Jones ; Notes on the cult of Hercules Victor, by G. H. Hallam.

Publications of the Bedfordshire Historical Record Society, vol. 14, contains:—The windmills of Bedfordshire: past and present, by J. S. Elliott ; Nowers of Wymington, by E. St. J. Brooks ; Some Bedfordshire Wills at Lambeth and Lincoln, by Mrs. Hilary Jenkinson and G. H. Fowler ; Account Roll of the manor of Clapham Bayeux, by F. G. Emmison.

The Cambridge Historical Journal, vol. 3, no. 3, includes:—Cicero Historicus, by B. L. Hallward ; Some remarks on the Image of Edessa, by S. Runciman ; Peterborough and Barcelona 1705 : narrative and diary of Col. John Richards, by G. M. Trevelyan ; Macartney in Russia, 1765–67, by W. F. Reddaway ; Palmerston and the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty, by G. F. Hickson ; Sir Henry Bulwer and the United States archives, by J. D. Ward ; Lord Stratford de Redcliffe on the Castlereagh-Canning duel of 1809, by H. Temperley.

Archaeologia Cantiana, vol. 42, contains:—The New Romney and Cinque Ports Records, by Major Teichman-Derville ; Sittingbourne Wills, by A. Hussey ; Two Chalke Wills, by A. Vallance ; Lydd church, by Canon Livett ; Some seventeenth-century letters and petitions from the muniments of the Dean and Chapter of Canterbury, by Rev. C. E. Woodruff ; Stourmouth church, by Rev. A. H. Collins ; A note on the Yokes of Otford, by G. Ward ; The Roman site at Otford, by B. W. Pearce ; Bayhall, Pembury, by Mrs. R. M. Curteis and Lady Hawley, with a note on Dame Dorothy Selby and the Gunpowder Plot, by Sir Edward Harrison ; The 'bounds' of Ightham parish : a record of 1805, by Sir Edward Harrison ; The opus alexandrinum and sculptured stone roundels in the retro-choir of Canterbury Cathedral, by N. E. Toke ; Aldington font, by V. J. Torr ; A note on Minster church and tripartite churches, by Canon

G. M. Livett; A mammoth tusk from Sittingbourne; A Roman pot from Otford; A note on Cranbrook church inventory; Leeds castle; Chalice brass indent at Whitstable; Discovery of monumental brasses at Mersham; Roman Dover.

Chetham Miscellanies, new series, vol. 5, contains:—The history of the Township of Arkholme in the county of Lancaster, by Col. W. H. Chippindall; Some Ewood deeds, by T. Woodcock; The Hundred of Leyland in Lancashire, by T. C. Porteus; The narrative of the indictment of the traitors of Whalley and Cartmell 1536–7, by J. E. W. Wallis.

Report and Transactions of the Devonshire Association, vol. 63, includes:—The monasteries of Devonshire, Presidential address by the Bishop of Plymouth; The ancient monastery of St. Mary and St. Peter at Exeter, 680–1050, by Mrs. Rose-Troup; The medieval Jews of Exeter, by Rev. M. Adler; Copleston of Offwell, by Major W. H. Wilkin; An unrecorded royal visit to Exeter, by Cecily Radford; Admission to citizenship in fourteenth-century Exeter, by Muriel E. Curtis; Demolition of ancient buildings of Exeter during the last half century, by Harbottle Reed; The Nymet area, by Barbara M. H. Carbonell; Tracks to Stoke Hill camp and in St. David's parish, Exeter, by Col. R. Pickard; Goatpath, by T. J. Joce; William Davy, priest and printer, by Ursula Radford; A municipal charity, by G. M. Doe; The beginnings of Lifton, by J. J. Alexander; A flint implement of palaeolithic type from Dartmoor, by R. H. Worth; Blowing houses in the valley of the Walkham (Moorland), by R. H. Worth; Thomas Benet, M.A., Reformation martyr of Exeter and Master Dugate, fellow of Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, by G. E. Tapley-Soper.

The Sixth Annual Report of the Dunstable Library and Museum, includes a note on trial excavations on Blows Down, Dunstable, in July 1929, by G. C. Dunning.

The Essex Review, January 1932, includes:—Charles Sackville, 3rd earl of Dorset, by A. L. Clarke; The ford at Chelmsford, by W. T. Whitley; Little Baddow in the eighteenth century, by J. Berridge; White Roding: notes on the early history and advowson, by A. W. Marks; Suffolk's 'Stone Parish Registers', by C. Partridge; The place-name Buckhurst; Little Baddow manors; 'One sore sparrow hawk'; Allaker family; The Plague in Essex; The Protestation of 1641; Treatment of an apprentice; White Roding and the de Merk family; The manor of Garnets and Merks in High Easter; Columbian printing press; The squire's pew; The Strood at Mersea; Wine glasses from Gosfield Hall.

Transactions of the Leicestershire Archaeological Society, vol. 16, part 2, contains:—The Skeffingtons of Skeffington, by S. H. Skillington and G. F. Farnham; The chapel of St. Peter at Kirkby-upon-Wreak (Kirkby Bellars): documents from the Lincoln episcopal registers with an introduction by A. Hamilton Thompson; St. Bartholomew's church, Quorndon, by G. Farnham and A. Hamilton Thompson.

Lincolnshire Notes and Queries, July 1931, includes:—John Livesey

of South Hykeham; Thornton College seal; The Car Dyke in 1220; Rectory and manor of Long Bennington; Conington MSS.; Lincolnshire playhouses.

Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, new series, vol. 6, part 3, contains:—An account of the London and Middlesex Archaeological Society, 1855–1930, by C. W. F. Goss; A short history of the site of the Law Society's Hall, by P. W. Chandler; The statue of King Charles I at Charing Cross, by D. G. Denoon; London in 1689–90, by Rev. Robert Kirk, edited by Rev. D. Maclean and N. G. Brett-James; The Westminster Guildhall and the Westminster Sanctuary; St. Andrew Undershaft, by P. M. Johnston; John Stow Commemoration service and address, by Sir Montagu Sharpe; Sir Rowland Hayward, by Winifred Jay.

Bulletin of the John Rylands Library, Manchester, vol. 16, no. 1, includes:—Some unpublished letters to and from Dr. Johnson, edited by J. D. Wright; Three dialogues by Hester Lynch Thrale, edited by M. Zamick; Charles and Fanny Burney in the light of the new Thrale correspondence, by W. W. Roberts; The chronicle of John Strecche for the reign of Henry V, by F. Taylor; The Spanish manuscripts in the John Rylands Library, by M. Tyson.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, 4th series, vol. 5, no. 4, contains:—A cheek-piece of a medieval Irish bit in the Black Gate Museum, by J. D. Cowen; Mount Grace priory, by C. C. Hodges; Local muniments: manor of Barforth.

Transactions of the St. Paul's Ecclesiological Society, vol. 10, part 1, contains:—Notes on some of the churches of Cracow, by L. C. Wharton; An account of the College of Minor Canons of St. Paul's cathedral, by Rev. M. F. Foxell; Stained glass, by Sir Charles Nicholson; The origin, design and use of the synagogue, by Rev. M. Adler; St. Helen's church, Bishopsgate: note on the date of the arcade between the nave and the nuns' choir, by A. D. Sharp.

Transactions of the Shropshire Archaeological Society, vol. 46, part 1, contains:—Bridgnorth castle and Ethelfleda's tower, by W. Watkins-Pitchford; The manor of Oldbury near Bridgnorth, by Rev. R. C. Purton; Flint flakes from the Shrewsbury and Wellington district, by the late T. C. Cantrill; Another Elizabethan clergy list, by Rev. A. J. Knapton; Austin Friars and the town drainage, by J. A. Morris; William Burnel, by Rev. A. L. Browne; Buildwas abbey: the survey of 1536, by Rev. W. G. Clark-Maxwell; Some old Shropshire houses and their owners, by H. E. Forrest; Bury Walls, Hawkstone, by J. A. Morris; Robert Burd of Tong, by Rev. J. E. Auden; The library of Wentnor church; The local Peculiar courts of Shropshire; Putlog holes in Bridgnorth castle; Wroxeter excavations.

Sussex Notes and Queries, vol. 3, no. 8, includes:—Some Bronze Age axes, by E. Curwen; The Selsey Volunteers, by E. Heron-Allen; A grave mound cluster on Mill Hill, near Rodmell, by L. V. Grinsell; Barry of eight or and gules, by Brig.-Gen. F. Lambarde; The churchwardens' accounts of West Tarring, by Rev. W. J. Pressey; St. Michael,

South Malling; Trayton of Lewes, sketch pedigree; Greek inscription at Petworth House; Rainwater heads; Two Chichester Dominicans.

Wiltshire Archaeological Magazine, December 1931, includes:—Barrow 85 Amesbury [Goddard's list], by R. S. Newall; The Society's MSS.; Report of the General Meeting held at Devizes; The Act of Uniformity, 1662: Declaration by Ministers of Salisbury diocese; Graves found at Westbury; Romano-British burial found at Eastington; Skeletons found at the Upavon aerodrome; Skeleton found at Boreham Down; Report on charcoals from 'The Sanctuary' on Overton Hill; Skeleton found at Amesbury; Romano-British pot and human remains found near Devizes; Two Romano-British cist burials at Teffont; 'The Sanctuary' on Overton Hill: was it roofed? Backgammon board scratched on a slab from Shaw-in-Alton church; Three iron axes found at Downton; Roman villa at Netheravon House; The Malmesbury ciborium and cover; The font in Ramsbury church; Tiles formerly in Great Bedwyn church; Urn from barrow at Bulford; Giles Fettiplace, Knight, died 11th March 1641; Hoard of Roman bronze coins found at Groveley, 1906; Clyffe Pypard Church House; Mural paintings in Great Chalfield church; A Romano-British site at Alton Priors; 'Druidical Stones in Marlborough Fields.'

Yorkshire Archaeological Journal, vol. 30, part 4, contains:—York penny of Eadward the Elder; The Burghs of Cambridgeshire and Yorkshire and the Watertons of Lincolnshire and Yorkshire, by J. W. Walker; Roman Yorkshire, 1931, by M. Kitson Clark.

Archaeologia Cambrensis, vol. 86, part 2, contains:—Aberystwyth, by J. E. Lloyd; Excavations at Caerwent, 1930, by W. F. Grimes; The chambered cairn of Bryn Celli Ddu, by W. J. Hemp; The smaller cairn at Bryn Celli Ddu, by R. S. Newall; Excavations on the site of the Roman fort at Caerhun: fifth interim report, the Samian pottery, by P. K. Baillie Reynolds; The administration of archaeology in Wales in 1931, Presidential address by R. E. M. Wheeler; A slab in St. David's cathedral, by R. A. S. Macalister; The Clynnog collar and the Carnguwch cairn, by W. J. Hemp; A polished celt from Trefeglwys, Montgomeryshire, by B. H. St. J. O'Neil; A bronze casting in the Guilsfield, Montgomeryshire, hoard, by W. F. Grimes; Polished stone axe from Meline, Pembrokeshire, by W. F. Grimes; Inscription on arcade-respond in Llanfairynghornwy church, Anglesey; Beaker from Tremadoc, Caernarvonshire; Buckler found at Caerhun, by T. A. Glenn; The Early Iron Age hill settlement at Llanmelin, Monmouthshire, by V. E. Nash-Williams; Report of the annual meeting held at Lampeter.

Transactions of the Carmarthenshire Antiquarian Society, part 55, includes:—Old mines of north Carmarthenshire, by J. F. Jones; Llanarthney and Llanddarog, final concord, 1644, by G. E. Evans; Llandybie district lime industry, by J. G. Jones; Laugharne dialect; Llanelly: Treasure trove, 1820; Mary Price charity, Llandebie; John Daniel, Carmarthen printer; Samuel Squire, bishop of St. Davids, 1761-66; Carmarthen Grammar School, 1826, by G. E. Evans; A Laugharne lady's account book, 1835-6, by G. E. Evans; Notes on some of the

ancient monuments in Llangeler parish, by F. Jones; French invasion of Pembrokeshire in 1797, by G. E. Evans.

Bulletin of the Board of Celtic Studies, vol. 6, part 1, includes:—Borough records at Caernarvon, by G. Roberts; Some Elizabethan documents, by D. Mathews; General work in Welsh archaeology.

Proceedings of the Royal Irish Academy, vol. 40, section C, no. 1, contains:—The early rental of the lord of Lixnaw, by the Marquess of Lansdowne.

Bulletin of the Valletta Museum, vol. 1, no. 3, includes:—The Maltese rock-cut tombs of a late pre-Christian type, by Sir T. Zammit; A small collection of Etruscan cinerary urns obtained in 1931.

The Indian Antiquary, December 1931, includes:—Notes on Indian maunds, by W. H. Moreland; St. Thomas in Iothabis, Calamina, Kantorya, or Mylapore, by T. K. Joseph.

January 1932, includes:—Notes on Indian maunds, by W. H. Moreland; The Scattergoods and the East India Company, by B. P. Scattergood and the late Sir R. C. Temple.

American Journal of Archaeology, vol. 35, no. 4, contains:—Veiled ladies, by Caroline M. Galt; The Greek stoa north of the temple at Corinth, by F. J. de Waele; The excavation of Roman chamber tombs at Corinth in 1931, by T. L. Shear; A portrait of Caracalla in Corinth, by Ess Askew.

Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society, new series, vol. 40, part 2, contains:—Van Braam Houckgeest, an early American collector, by H. W. Kent; Duff Green's 'England and the United States', by St. G. L. Sioussat; Benjamin Franklin Bache, a Democratic leader of the eighteenth century, by B. Fay; Letters of Abijah Bigelow, 1810-15.

Bulletin of the Museum of Fine Arts, Boston, December 1931, includes:—The Passion tapestry from Knole; An Egyptian bronze aegis.

Old-Time New England, vol. 22, no. 3, contains:—The John Hicks house, Cambridge, Mass., by Esther S. Fraser; Old New England porcelain, by C. Green; The story of some New England girls who were captured by Indians and taken to Canada, part ii, by Emma L. Coleman; Tales of old-time Sharon and Peterborough, N. H., by H. F. Nichols.

Mitteilungen der Anthropologischen Gesellschaft in Wien, Band 61, Heft 3-6, includes:—The date of the prehistoric copper-workings of the eastern Alps, by O. Klose; Chance finds of medieval swords, by H. Kurtz; A proto-historic cemetery at Pottschach, by J. Caspart and E. Geyer; The neolithic station at Maadi near Cairo, by J. Lukas; Late Bronze Age graves at Baierdorf, by J. Bayer; Rock carvings of Scandinavia and North Africa, by W. Schultz; The Arabic-Indo-Persian culture of the east coast of Africa, by W. Hirschberg; Gepid graves in Hungary, by J. Gaspar; An inhumation of middle Hallstatt date at Röschitz, by A. Stifft-Gottlieb; The dating of single proto-historic finds in Lower Austria, by E. Beninger; The origin of the triumphal arch, by S. Poniatowsky.

Wiener Prähistorische Zeitschrift, Band 18, Heft 2, includes:—The pre- and proto-historic settlement at the bend of the Kamp near Horn, Lower Austria, by E. Nischer-Falkenhof; New La Tène discoveries at Schwadorf, Lower Austria, by F. Wimmer; A pit-dwelling at Stillfried a.d. March, by K. Willvonseder; Plant remains from the Stillfried pit-dwelling, by E. Hoffmann; Pre- and proto-historic prototypes of animal ornament in Russia, by W. Born; A late Hallstatt grave find at Inzersdorf near Vienna, by R. Pittioni; A metal-age deer-horn axe from Salzburg, by M. Hell; Stone axe from the Mondsee, Upper Austria, by F. Angerer.

Analecta Bollandiana, vol. xlix (1931), parts 3 and 4. Catalogue of Latin hagiographical MSS. belonging to the clerical Seminary and the Cathedral of Trier; The first Latin translation of the legend of Barlaam and Joasaph, and its Greek original, by P. Peeters; The Passion of a (fictitious) Coptic martyr, St. Abraham (Coptic text and Latin translation); M. Coens examines the origins of the legend of the supposed Anglo-Saxon king St. Richard, said to be buried at Lucca, and to be the father of St. Willibald, first bishop of Eichstätt in Bavaria; A letter of indulgence (1464) granted to the Hospital Della Vita at Bologna, by H. Delehay.

Bulletin des Musées Royaux, Parc du Cinquantenaire, Bruxelles, novembre, 1931, includes:—The conquered Syrian (the sculptured head of an Asiatic of the period of the New Empire), by M. Werbrück; Complementary pieces to the tapestries in the Museum, by M. Crick-Kuntziger.

Aréthuse, vol. 8, part 1, contains:—A coin of Antioch of Pisidia found in the excavations at Susa, by Col. Allotte de la Füye; Hebrew coins in Palestine, by S. Schiffer; Some Italian medals, by G. F. Hill; The merits and illusions of Sir Flinders Petrie, by M. C. Soutzo; The bird on Persidian coins, by M. Dayet.

Bulletin Monumental, vol. 90, no. 5-6, contains:—Biographical notes on the image makers of Amiens from the middle of the fifteenth to the middle of the sixteenth century, by G. Durand; Romanesque churches in the former diocese of Châlon sur Saône, by Mlle. C. Malo; The crypt of Vilhose, by A. Chauvel; A rare piece of medieval religious sculpture, by H. David; The church of Samer, by P. Hélot; Romanesque churches of Auvergne with an even number of radiating chapels, by H. du Ranquet.

Bulletin de la Société préhistorique française, tome xxviii, no. 9, septembre 1931. The late M. Adrien de Mortillet, honorary president of the Prehistoric Society of France, is given a long obituary notice, complete with photographs and bibliography. The story of prehistoric forgeries at Totana (Murcia) is told dramatically, and several illustrations added to link the series with Glozel. There are brief notices of the mission to Ras Shamra in Syria, the tenth prehistoric Congress of France, and the Congress of Anthropology and prehistoric Archaeology.

No. 10, octobre 1931. The commissioners sent to investigate Ras Shamra in Syria are congratulated on their success; and a report is given

of the latest legal proceedings taken against Émile Fradin of Glozel by the Prehistoric Society of France. In spite of an adverse decision, the Society claims to have finally demolished the pretensions of Glozel. MM. Doize and Morosan discuss the effects of certain physical agents on the rocks used by prehistoric man (e.g. pitting by frost and heat). Dr. Baudouin and Blake Whelan contribute a study of two polished celts of diorite from Ireland; and there are notes on a sarcophagus at La Thomassière, Lonlay-l'Abbaye, Orne, and a hand-axe used as a scraper, of Le Moustier date.

No. 11, novembre 1931. M. Schleicher describes the flint heaps round knappers' workshops in Loir-et-Cher, in connexion with the retention of quarry-water in the stone, a point that is further dealt with by M. Vignard. Prof. Patte illustrates and describes several wasted implements of Le Moustier facies; and M. Chenet publishes some flint sickle-teeth from Ras Shamra in Syria. Captain Louis describes a few antiquities recovered from a sand cavern at Remoulins, Gard; and Dr. Cheynier figures a series of small pointed flakes which he considers tattooing needles.

Revue Anthropologique, juillet-septembre 1931, nos. 7-9. There is an obituary notice of M. Adrien de Mortillet by Dr. Félix Regnault, and an account of the unveiling of Dr. Capitan's bust at Les Éyzies, with the speeches made on that occasion. The non-scientific business is recorded of the resumed International Congress of Anthropology and Prehistoric Archaeology in conjunction with the International Institute of Anthropology at Paris last September. A volume will be published containing the communications on a variety of subjects.

Bulletin de la Société Française de Reproductions de Manuscrits à Peintures, 15^e Année, consists of an article by Prof. A. W. Byvanck on the principal illuminated manuscripts in the Netherlands.

Hespéris, tome 12, fasc. 2, includes:—A description of Musulman Ceuta in the fifteenth century (Arab document), by E. Lévi-Provençal; Three studies in the history of Arab medicine in the West, by H. P. J. Renaud; Names of Marrakesh workmen and tradesmen, by G. S. Colin; Some fourteenth-century Arab poets in the West, by G. S. Colin.

Tome 13, fasc. 2, contains:—France and Morocco during the conquest of Algeria (1830-47), by P. de Cossé Brissac; Note on the discovery of medieval Moroccan pottery, by P. Ricard and A. Delpy.

Bulletin de la Société archéologique de Nantes et de la Loire-Inférieure, vol. 70, includes:—English lustre ware in the Vendée, by M. Baudouin; Normandy seals (bishopric of Bayeux), by E. Mollat; The date of the translation of the relics of SS. Donatian and Rogatian to the cathedral of Nantes, by Abbé Russon; The castle of La Motte-Glain, by C. Chaussepied; The tragic end of the Marquis de Contades, by D. Barthélemy; The armed boats of the Loire and Erdre during the Vendée wars, by G. du Plessix.

Germania, Jahrgang 16, Heft 1, contains:—A palaeolithic site with animal sculptures and human skeletal remains at Stetten ob Lontal, by G. Riek; Roman architecture in Bonn, by R. Schultze; The Roman

curative baths at Badenweiler, by H. Mylius ; A Roman family grave at Nickenich near Andernach, by E. Neuffer ; The question of the Jupiter column, by G. Behrens ; Excavations at Haltern, 1929-31, by A. Stieren ; Roman burial with an inscribed beaker from Weinsheim, by A. Oxé and P. T. Kessler ; A Roman helmet from Aschberg in the museum at Dillingen on the Danube, by H. Klumbach ; An Alamannic woman's grave at Täbingen, by W. Veeck ; An inscribed Roman knife, by F. Wagner ; Germanic graves in the Arnsberg Wald, by A. Stieren ; The Czéke-Cejkov Vandal find, by H. Zeiss.

Mannus, Band 23, Heft 4. A memoir by K. F. Wolff on the Ligurians and their neighbours is completed in this number. An incidental statement (p. 249) is that most of central Europe was already Indo-Germanic by 4000 B.C., as opposed to the indigenous Ligurians. M. König describes the La Tène cemetery at the Ankuhn (Zerbst, Anhalt) with a selection of antiquities from the Castle Museum at Zerbst. An interesting feature is the inclusion of Vandal forms in a series dating 100-50 B.C. (pp. 301, 317). There are several interesting reviews, and portraits of the Editor and the late Josef Bayer of Vienna ; also a long discussion of Caesar's passage of the Rhine in the light of geological research. It is good news that the *Altertümer unserer heidnischen Vorzeit* is to be continued on the old lines by the Mainz Museum.

Mannus, viii Ergänzungsband, 1931. This Report on the session of the German Prehistoric Society at Königsberg, 24 July-2 Aug. 1930 extends to 145 pages and contains articles on several branches of Prehistory. The Editor, Gustaf Kossinna, opens with a paper on the beginnings of iron mining and working, and maintains that the combined tasks were too difficult to have been accomplished in several areas. He favours its origin in Commagene about 1300 B.C., and a map shows the distribution of Germanic and Celtic peoples in central Europe during the Hallstatt period. The *Schwurschwerter* of the Wartburg are equated with the currency-bars of England. Prof. von Wichdorff publishes new aspects of the Drift geology of East Prussia, and H. Ziegenspeck discusses the Silva and climatic changes of the same area in relation to prehistoric agriculture. A summary of Carl Engel's paper on the construction and chronology of East Prussian barrows is richly illustrated ; and Prof. Ehrlich describes the Tolkemita as the earliest German stronghold known in East Prussia. There is an illustrated note on prehistoric spinning by hand, and many antiquities are reproduced from the spit of land in front of the Kurisches Haff, known as the Kurische Nehrung.

Rendiconti della R. Accad. Naz. dei Lincei, 6th Ser., vol. vii (1931), parts 1, 2. Subjects taken from mimes in Greek art (terracottas, vases, mosaics, &c.), by M. Pinto Colombi ; Etymological notes on Greek and Latin words, by V. Pisani.

Rivista di Archeologia Cristiana, viii (1931), parts 1 and 2. Analysis of the liquid found in a glass bottle from the Catacomb of Pamphilus, by G. De Sanctis. The original contents had evaporated, and the bottle had become filled with water from infiltration containing remains of insects, etc. ; Report on work in the Catacombs during 1930, by F.

Fornari; A Christian church erected within an older Pagan building in the forum of Leptis Magna (Leptis in Tripoli), probably of the fifth century, containing five gravestones of children of Stephen 'loci serbatoris', by R. Bartocchini; The importance of iconology, or the study of the origin and meaning of representations, as distinct from iconography which deals with their development, illustrated by examples from all periods of Christian art, by G. J. Hoogewerff; Unpublished Jewish Greek epitaphs, mostly from Porto, by J. B. Frey; Various fragments etc. from Carthage, by A. L. Delattre; Obituary notice of O. Marucchi, by C. Respighi.

Atti e Memorie della Società Tiburtina, vol. 8, no. 3-4, includes:—Monticelli (from prehistoric times to the fourteenth century), by C. Piccolini; The palace of the Cesi at Tivoli, by G. Gabrieli; The bishops of Tivoli, by G. Cascioli.

Vols. 9-10 include:—Luigi d'Este, by V. Pacifici; The bishops of Tivoli, by G. Cascioli; Monticelli (fifteenth and sixteenth centuries), by C. Piccolini; Federico Cesi, founder of the Lincei, by G. Gabrieli; Vivaro, by G. Presutti; Discovery of the tomb of a Vestal Virgin, by G. Mancini.

Bolleti de la Societat Arqueològica Luliana, Oct. 1931, includes:—Constitutions and Ordinances of the kingdom of Mallorca, by A. Pons; A late fourteenth-century retable; Coins of the Roman Republic, by L. Ferbal y Campo; Licence to plant vines in Valldemosa, by J. Vich i Salom; A charter of Cristofor Vilella at Marques de Campo Franco.

Nov.-Dec. 1931, includes:—Ancient possessions of Arta, by J. R. d'Ayreflor i Sureda; Constitutions and ordinances of the kingdom of Mallorca, by A. Pons; Coins of the Roman Republic, by L. Ferbal y Campo.

Fornvännen, 1931, häfte 6. A newly discovered Runic inscription is discussed at length by Arthur Nordén. The characters seem to belong to Östergötland, and the fact recorded is that Gunnar took sanctuary at a holy place and purged his blood-guiltiness (date about A.D. 900). Swedish and Finnish finds in Gardaríke (near Lake Ladoga), dating from the tenth and eleventh centuries are described by W. J. Raudonikas, who concludes that among the Finnish population of Karelia there was a feudal upper class which survived the Novgorod period and eventually adopted Christianity, losing its specifically Finnish characteristics. A fine helmet, sword-handle and belt-plates are illustrated from a boat-grave about A.D. 700 at Valsgårde, Gamla Uppsala.

Anzeiger für Schweizerische Altertumskunde, Band 33, contains:—The Schaffhausen tourney saddle in the Swiss National Museum, by E. A. Gessler; Painted Gallic pottery from Windisch, by E. Vogt; Portraits of Zwingli on Swiss medals, by E. Gerber; History of the Aargau pottery, from the fifteenth to the nineteenth century, by K. Frei; The excavations of the Pro Vindonissa Society in 1930, by R. Laur-Belart; Portraits of Valais officers and the Saint Louis in the chapel at Vercorin, painted by Wyrsh, by G. Blondeau; Four jewels of Charles the Bold, by R. F. Burckhardt; P. Johann Kaspar Winterlin von Muri, copper

plate engraver, by P. R. Henggeler; Restoration of glass paintings in ancient times, by J. Egli; Four Gothic retable panels, from Bremgarten, by A. Stöckli; What did Hans Holbein the younger look like? by H. A. Schmid; Swiss Gothic sculpture in private collections in Freiburg, by H. Reiners; Two unknown engravings by Martin Martini, by P. R. Henggeler.

It should be noted that parts 1 and 2 of this volume are inscribed to Dr. Hans Lehmann, the director of the museum, on the occasion of his seventieth birthday.

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- *Guide to Archives and other collections of documents relating to Surrey. Quarter Sessions Records, with other records of the Justices of the Peace. By Dorothy L. Powell, with an introduction by Hilary Jenkinson, F.S.A. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 176. Surrey Record Society, no. xxxii. 1931.
- *The Churchwardens' Accounts of West Tarring (1515-1579). Transcribed and edited by the Rev. W. J. Pressey, M.A., F.S.A. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 8$. not paged. n.p., n.d.
- *Old Cheapside and Poultry: ancient houses and signs. By Kenneth Rogers, O.B.E., M.D. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 153. London: Homeland Association, 1931. 15s.
- *Cartulary of Osney abbey. By the Rev. H. E. Salter. Volume iii. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxiv + 469. Oxford Historical Society, vol. xci. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1931.
- *Lord Mayors' Pageants of the Merchant Taylors' Company in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth centuries. By R. T. D. Sayle. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xii + 160. Printed for private circulation, 1931.
- *The Ecclesiastical History of Essex under the Long Parliament and Commonwealth. By Harold Smith, D.D. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. vi + 436. Colchester: Benham, 1932. 15s.
- *The Great Red Book of Bristol. Edited by E. W. W. Veale. Burgage tenure in medieval Bristol. $10 \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. ix + 334. Bristol Record Society's publications, vol. 2. 1931.
- *Extracts from the Court Books of the Weavers' Company of London, 1610-1730. Made and edited for the Huguenot Society of London by William Chapman Waller, M.A., F.S.A., Fellow of the Society. $10\frac{1}{2} \times 7\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xix + 139. Publications of the Huguenot Society, vol. xxxiii. 1931.
- *Bedfordshire Historical Record Society. Survey of Ancient Buildings. Volume i. Windmills of Bedfordshire. $8\frac{3}{4} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 6, with 36 illustrations. Aspley Guise: published by the Society, 1931.
- *Government of Northern Ireland. Report of the Deputy Keeper of the Records for the year 1930. $9\frac{1}{4} \times 6$. Pp. 87. Belfast: Stationery Office, 1931. 2s.

Indian Archaeology.

- *Mohenjo-daro and the Indus civilization. Being an official account of Archaeological Excavations at Mohenjo-daro carried out by the Government of India between the years 1922 and 1927. Edited by Sir John Marshall. In three volumes. 13×10 . Pp. xxvii + 364, and plates i-xiv; xiii + 365-716; xi, and plates xv-cxlv. London: Probsthain, 1931. £12 12s.
- *Annual Report of the Archaeological Survey of India, 1927-28. Edited by H. Harle, Officiating Director-General of Archaeology in India. $12\frac{3}{4} \times 10$. Pp. xiii + 206, with 57 plates. Calcutta, 1931. Rs. 16-8, or 26s. 6d.
- *Archaeological Survey of Mysore. Excavation at Chandravalli (Mysore State). $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 32. Bangalore, 1931.
- *University of Mysore. Annual Report of the Mysore Archaeological Department for the year 1929, with the Government review thereon. $11 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. 317. Bangalore, 1931.
- *Annual Report on South-Indian Epigraphy for the year ending 31st March 1929. $13 \times 8\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. iv + 63. Madras: Government Press, 1931. Rs. 4 or 6s. 9d.
- *Prince of Wales Museum of Western India. Report for the year 1930-31. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 26. Bombay, 1931.
- *Annual Report on the Archaeological Survey of Ceylon for 1930. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 7. Colombo: Government Press, 1931. 5 cents.

Irish Archaeology.

- *Tara. A pagan sanctuary of ancient Ireland. By R. A. S. Macalister. 9 × 6. Pp. 208. London: Scribners, 1931. 10s. 6d.
 The Crosses and Culture of Ireland. By Arthur Kingsley Porter. 11 × 8. Pp. xxiv + 143. New Haven: Yale University Press; London: Milford, 1931.

Malta.

- *Malta. Annual Report on the working of the Museum Department during 1930-31. 12½ × 8½. Pp. iii-xvi. Malta: Government Printing Office, 1931.

Manuscripts.

- *Les manuscrits liturgiques latins du haut moyen âge à la Renaissance. Leçon d'ouverture à l'École pratique des Hautes Études. Par Abbé V. Leroquais. 12 × 7½. Pp. 16. Paris: 1931.

Mesopotamian Archaeology.

- *Report on excavations at Jemdet Nasr, Iraq. By Ernest Mackay, with a preface by Stephen Langdon. 12½ × 9½. Pp. 219-303. Field Museum of Natural History, Anthropology Memoirs, vol. 1, no. 3. Chicago, 1931.

Monastic.

- *Nouveau Supplément à l'Histoire Littéraire de la Congrégation de Saint-Maur. Notes de Henry Wilhelm publiées et complétées par Dom Ursmer Berlière, O.S.B., avec la collaboration de D. Antoine Dubourg, O.S.B. Tome troisième, Additions, Anonymes, Index. 9¾ × 6½. Pp. 159. Maredsous: Abbaye de Saint Benoît; Gembloux: Duculot, 1932.
 *Dom Martène. Histoire de la Congrégation de Saint-Maur. Publiés avec une introduction et des notes par Dom G. Charvin. Tome v. 10 × 6½. Pp. iii + 286. Ligugé: Abbaye Saint-Martin; Paris: Picard, 1931.
 *The dates of the monastic remains at St. Peter's church, Monkwearmouth. By John Hall, F.R.I.B.A. 8¾ × 5¾. Pp. 27. Reprint *Antiquities of Sunderland*, xviii.

Monuments.

- *The Monumental effigies of Gloucestershire and Bristol. By Ida M. Roper, F.L.S. 8½ × 5½. Pp. xvi + 729. Gloucester: privately printed for the author, 1931.

Numismatics.

- *The Coinage of England. By Charles Oman, K.B.E. 9½ × 5¾. Pp. xii + 395. Oxford: at the Clarendon Press, 1931. 21s.
 Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum. Vol. i, part i. The Collection of Captain E. G. Spencer-Churchill. The Salting Collection in the Victoria and Albert Museum. 15½ × 11¾. Pp. viii, with plates. London: Milford, for the British Academy, 1931. 7s. 6d.

Philology.

- *The Poems of John Andelay. Edited, with Introduction, Notes, and Glossary, by Ella Keats Whiting, Ph.D. 8½ × 5½. Pp. xl + 324. Early English Text Society, Original Series, no. 184. London: Milford, 1931. 28s.
 *The Fable of Philargyrie the Great Gigant. Reprinted from the only known copy formerly at Ayscoughfee Hall, Spalding. 6 × 4. not paged. London: Emery Walker, 1931.

Place-Names.

- *Bast. By Rendel Harris. Evergreen Essays, no. 1. 8½ × 6½. Pp. 60. Cambridge: Heffer, 1931. 3s.

Rings.

- *English Posies and Posy Rings. A catalogue with an introduction. By Joan Evans, B.Litt., D.Lit. $8\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. xxxii + 114. London: Milford, 1931. 10s. 6d.

Roman Archaeology.

- *A Romano-British settlement near Tiddington, Stratford-upon-Avon. By W. J. Fieldhouse, C.B.E., F.S.A., Thomas May, M.A., F.S.A., Frederick C. Wellstood, M.A., F.S.A. $10\frac{3}{4} \times 8$. Pp. v + 76, with 30 plates. Birmingham, 1931.
- *Report on the excavation of the Roman cemetery at Ospringe, Kent. By the late W. Whiting, F.S.A., Lieut.-Col. W. Hawley, F.S.A., and Thomas May, M.A., F.S.A. $10\frac{1}{4} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 107, with 64 plates. Reports of the Research Committee of the Society of Antiquaries of London, no. viii. Oxford: printed at the University Press for the Society of Antiquaries, 1931. 5s.
- *Noviomagus Batavorum (Romenisch Nijmegen). Von Ferdinand Joseph de Waele. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6\frac{1}{2}$. Pp. viii + 114. Nijmegen-Utrecht: Dekker, 1931.

Sculpture.

- *Sculptured portraits of Greek statesmen, with a special study of Alexander the Great. By Elmer G. Suhr, Ph.D. Johns Hopkins University studies in archaeology, no. 13. 9×6 . Pp. xxi + 189. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins Press; London: Milford, 1931. 24s. 6d.

Tapestries.

- *The Tapestries at Hampton Court Palace. By H. C. Marillier. $9\frac{1}{2} \times 6$. Pp. 32, with 13 plates. London: Stationery Office, Adastral House, Kingsway, 1931. 1s. 6d.

Proceedings of the Society of Antiquaries

Thursday, 12th November 1931. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the chair.

Mr. L. A. Vidler read a paper on Pottery and Tile kilns on the site of St. Bartholomew's Hospital, Rye.

Thursday, 19th November 1931. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the chair.

Mr. B. Cozens-Hardy was admitted a Fellow.

Sir Arthur Evans, Hon. Vice-President, read a paper on the Temple-tomb of the House of Minos and the private chapel of its High Priest.

Thursday, 26th November 1931. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the chair.

Dr. Tancred Borenius read a paper on a destroyed cycle of wall-paintings in a church in Wiltshire.

Thursday, 3rd December 1931. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the chair.

Mr. F. Warren was admitted a Fellow.

Mr. L. E. Tanner, F.S.A., and Mr. A. W. Clapham, Secretary, read a paper on recent discoveries in the nave of Westminster Abbey.

Mr. L. E. Tanner exhibited a sculptured head of a bishop or abbot from Westminster Abbey.

The President exhibited a panel painting of part of an Annunciation group from Castle Acre priory.

Thursday, 10th December 1931. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the chair.

Mr. C. F. C. Hawkes and Mr. M. R. Hull read a paper on the excavations at Colchester.

Thursday, 14th January 1932. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the chair.

A special vote of thanks was passed to Mrs. Wilde for her gift of books, lantern slides and negatives, chiefly of architectural subjects, made in memory of her husband the late Hugh Wilde, F.S.A.

Mr. O. C. Raphael, F.S.A., exhibited a pair of Early British bronze armlets from Aberdeenshire.

Mr. W. J. Andrew, F.S.A., exhibited a fifteenth-century wooden casket and an archer's bracer.

Mr. C. J. P. Cave, F.S.A., exhibited a sixteenth-century wooden carving of the Flight into Egypt.

Mr. W. H. Quarrell, F.S.A., exhibited a silver cup and cover.

The following were elected Fellows of the Society:—Sir Gerald Woods Wollaston, Garter King of Arms, proposed *honoris causa*, Mr. James

Frederick Parker, Mr. George Davis Hornblower, Mr. Ivan Donald Margary, Sir Henry Charles Miller Lambert, K.C.M.G., C.B., Colonel Oswald Pearce-Serocold, Mr. Charles Francis Christopher Hawkes, and Mr. Charles Trick Currelly.

Thursday, 21st January 1932. Sir Charles Peers, President, in the chair.

On the nomination of the President the following were appointed Auditors of the Society's accounts for the year 1931:—Col. Francis William Pixley, Mr. Percival Davies Griffiths, Mr. William Longman, and Brig.-General Fane Lambarde.

Prof. H. H. Swinnerton read a paper on the prehistoric pottery sites of the Lincolnshire coast.

Mr. S. Piggott communicated a paper on some English neolithic dwellings and the Long Barrows.

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